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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 2, 1964/Jyaistha 12, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Desert Development Authority

*92. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken certain exploratory steps for the establishment of a Desert Development Authority on an inter-State basis:

(b) if so, the background and the outcome thereof; and

(c) what would be the functions, powers and operational programme of the Authority?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Desert Development Board for a more rapid development of desert areas of the country is under the consideration of the Government of India. The details about the functions, powers and operational programme of the Board have not yet been finalized.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In what way and to what extent has this proposal already been subjected to scrutiny by experts, officials and the Minister himself, and to what extent has the consideration been finalised?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We had called an inter-departmental meeting of the various Ministries, and that meeting was called on 18th October, 1963. After that, the question was discussed with the Planning Commission, and now we have got clearance, and as I said in the main reply, the whole thing needs only finalisation.

Dr. I. M. Singhvi: What are the broad features of the proposal that has been under the consideration of the Government?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the broad features, and thereby I mean the chief objectives or purposes, are going to be: (a) to keep under review the preparation of schemes for the development of the desert areas. (b) execution of such schemes through the State or Central agency, (c) removal of administrative and financial bottlenecks hindering the progress of the schemes and (d) ensuring that the desert areas receive the attention they deserve.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: The total the total area that is proposed to be covered, and what is the amount allotted for the purpose?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The total area in the northern arid zone—because the desert area does not lie only in Rajasthan—in Ladakh and Gilgit tract is 1,28,750 square KM; in Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat, the area is about 2,95,000 square KM; in the southern arid zone area, particularly Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chitaldrug districts, it is about 53,895, sq: KM. The amount we have not finalised.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know how the States and other institutions

will be associated with the Desert Board?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, the various Ministries of the Government of India—by that I mean the Ministries which have development work there—plus the State representatives; besides, we are also thinking that apart from the Central Desert Development Board, there should be State Desert Development Boards also, and on that also, we would like Central representation, because we want to develop the desert areas on a co-ordinated basis.

Shri A. P. Jain: Practically for the same object that the Minister has mentioned for the Desert Development Authority, the Desert Research Centre was established at Jodhpur. What has been its achievement, and what have been the extensions of the results achieved at that Research Institute; what is your total assessment?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We had under that Central Arid Zone Research Institute pilot projects for four stations, which are under implementation under the aegis of that Institute; besides, we are having about 58 grass tracts throughout the desert belt of Rajasthan. On each grass belt, there are about 50 to 100 acres of land, and there different kinds of grasses are being bred. More than a thousand species of plants have been introduced in that area under the aegis of this Institute.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question remains unanswered. That Institute has been existing for more than five or six years, it has achieved certain results, done some research. How far has it been extended, and why has it not been extended very widely?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I think that I have answered that, because the research carried by that Institute —research in the sense that various types of plants and grasses and other things be introduced in the entire desert area with a view to controlling the expansion of the desert, as well as with a view to eradicating the desert—has largely succeeded, and here also we are having a director of that Institute on this Board.

श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी : राजस्थान के अलावा और प्रान्तों के अन्दर जो यह रेगिस्तान बढ़ने की समस्या पैदा हो रही है, विशेष रूप से दक्षिणी दिल्ली पंजाब या उत्तर भारत में यह जो रेगिस्तान बढ़ते जाने की समस्या पैदा हो रही है वह आगे और न बढ़े इसके लिए उसे रोकने के वास्ते कोई कदम उठाने की इस स्कीम के अन्दर क्या कोई योजना है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा मैंने कहा इसके अन्दर नौदर्न ईस्टर्न ऐरिड जोन में पंजाब का दक्षिणी इलाका जैसे महेन्द्रगढ़, भिवानी आदि के यह सारे इलाके शामिल हैं।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it is the intention of Government to have one Board for all the three different areas which the Minister mentioned, because the conditions in the three different regions are absolutely different? How is this Board supposed to function?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The idea is to have one Central Board on which these State Governments will be represented, plus State Boards because, in Ladakh for instance the problem is totally different as compared with Rajasthan. So, we are having State Boards, and besides we propose to have a Central Board, and in that way in a co-ordinated way we want to develop.

Shri Ranga: May I know if their idea of the area is not final, and there is scope for examining what portions of Madhya Pradesh, and also certain portions in Telengana and Maharashtra which are suffering from near-desert conditions, should also be brought within the scope of this Board so that those areas also could be developed in the manner in

which the hon. Minister has suggested?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is the idea. Certainly it is not final because we are still in an initial stage, and certainly we will be willing to develop all the areas which require treatment.

श्री शिव नारायण: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह रेगिस्तान भारत के किन-किन प्रान्तों में है और यह उनमें कुल कितने एकड़ के फैलाव में है और इस पर काबू पाने के लिये सरकार पानी और पेड़ आदि लगाने का भी क्या कोई इंतजाम कर रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पहले एक सप्लीमेंटरी क्वैश्चन के उत्तर में मैंने यह आंकड़े दे दिये हैं कि यह डैजर्ट कैं लाख किलोमीटर में है और उसे फिर मेरे लिए दुहराना वाजिब नहीं होगा लेकिन उस पर काबू पाने के लिए मुख्य काम पेड़ लगाना, घास लगाना, नलकूप का इंतजाम करना, बिजली ले जाना और सड़क बढ़ाना आदि यह सारी बातें शामिल हैं ।

Rural Indebtedness

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*93. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Reserve Bank's latest survey of rural indebtedness; and

(b) the reaction of Government in the matter and steps they propose to take to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the all-India Rural Debt and Investment Survey (1961-62), undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India, the preliminary results of which have been published in the December 1963 issue of Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

(b) The meagre share of the co-operatives in financing the rural population and the need for strengthening the cooperative credit structure so that it may play the desired role, were stressed on the States of Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal, where the position was comparatively bad.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation holds itself responsible for tackling this problem of rural indebtedness in its entirety, which is my question, and if it is not, how it is shared by the different Ministries and how it is co-ordinated; and may I know to what extent they hold themselves responsible for having made absolutely no impact on rural indebtedness and the same conditions prevailing after all these years, and the rapacious clutches of the money lender being there? Who is responsible, I do not know. I put the question to the Finance Minister, it was transferred to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. He says that he is partially responsible. Therefore, I ask this question. Let us know who is responsible in this Government.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: To the extent credit to the agriculturist is concerned for production purposes, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is responsible. It is not responsible for all the rural households, but as regards impact. definite impact has been created. As against Rs. 23 crores credit to the farmers and cultivators in 1951-52, in the year 1962-63 about Rs. 250 crores credit has been given Even this credit survey report has shown results. They are only preliminary results; final results are awaited.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to the figures published the conditions have worsened and rural indebtedness has grown from year to year. Even during the last year, it has grown very considerably. May I know whether the Ministry and the Government have been awakened to any new sense of responsibility and whether they have any new programme to make an impact?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The economic growth of the farmer does not mean and should not mean that the credit should decrease. As a matter of fact, increase in credit will be bad if there is no capital formation. The same report has also indicated that there is annual capital formation of about Rs. 500 crores and there is a saving of about Rs. 500 crores by the rural farmers. Therefore, this credit formation and savings of the farmers and the loans should not be treated as indicating that their economy is deteriorating. On the other hand, the small results that have been thrown up—they are not the final results—clearly show that the economy of the farmer is increasing in most of the States, excepting three or four States which I have indicated in the main answer.

श्री काशो राम गुप्त: खेतिहर किसान को जब तक पूरा रुपया सरकार से नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक वह साहूकार के पंजे से नहीं छूट सकता है । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई गई है कि दो तीन बरस में उसको पूरा छुटकारा दिला दिया जाये ? भूमिहीन मजदूरों के ऊपर जो कर्जा है, क्या उसके बारे में भी कोई विचार किया गया है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : एक हिसाब लगाया गया है कि किसानों को साल भर में करीब करीब १३००, १४०० करोड़ रुपया प्राडक्शन परपजिज के लिये चाहिये । उसके अगेंस्ट करीब २५० करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है । उम्मीद की जाती है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक करीब ४०० करोड़ रुपया दिया जा सकेगा । हो सकता है कि चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ७००, ७५० करोड़ रुपया दिया जाये ।

जो भूमिहीन लोग फार्मिंग करते हैं, उनके लिए भी गारन्टी की योजना बनाई गई है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक्स और को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से निवेदन किया गया है कि वे उनको कर्जा दें । इसमें अगर कोई नुकसान होगा, तो इसकी गारन्टी होगी और उसमें सरकार अपना भाग देगी ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the alarming rise in rural indebtedness in recent times is primarily ascribable to the so-called land reform policies of the Government?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is not due to one reason; it is due to many reasons.

Shri Kapur Singh: Which is the main reason?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is surely not due to the land reform policies of the Government; it may be due to many other reasons.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि ग्रामीण जनता को कर्जे से बचाने के लिए कोआपरेटिव्ज से कर्जे दिये जा रहे हैं । क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि को-आपरेटिव्ज के कर्जे को अदा करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसान प्राइवेट महाजनों के पास जा रहे हैं ; अगर हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : दुर्भाग्यवश हमारी इकानोमी में—और कम से कम रूरल इकानोमी और फ़ार्मर्ज इकानोमी में—यह दशा है कि किसान साल भर में जितना रुपया लेता है, उस को वह पूरा अदा नहीं कर पाता है, क्योंकि उस की अर्थ व्यवस्था

कमजोर है । यह संभव है कि कोआपरेटिव्ज के कर्जे की अदायगी के लिए वह कुछ रुपया मनीलेंडर्ज से लेता है । नेशनल सैम्पल सरवे में यह रिफ्लैक्ट किया गया है कि किसान जो कर्जा लेता है, उस का कुछ हिस्सा वह महाजनों से लेता है, क्योंकि उसकी इकानोमी बड़ी कमजोर है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the impact of the cooperative movement is not felt on the country because of the lack of a definite policy of the Government regarding the viability of the cooperative society in each village and also because of the lack of enthusiasm of the Government in regard to linking credit with marketing and if that is so, what steps Government propose to take in this direction?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: All definite steps have been taken as regards the viability of the societies. Clear instructions have been given to the State Governments after the V. L. Mehta Committee made its recommendation. There is no lack of policy in the country regarding this. There is lack of implementation, lack of finance and lack of leadership, which has to be geared up. We are trying to do our best in this regard.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is the percentage of rural indebtedness owed to the cooperative societies and to the money lenders?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: In 1951-52, only 3 per cent of the credit loans were taken care of by cooperatives. Today, in 1962-63, it is about 20 per cent.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पराधीनता के दिनों में, जब कि अंग्रेज का शासन था, हम ने सब से पहले डैटलैस पैंजन्टरी का वादा किया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस वादे को निभाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : डैटलेस पैंजन्टरी का वादा किया था या यह वादा किया था कि उनके इकानोमिक स्टेंडर्ड्ज ऊंचे होंगे ? डैट लेना कोई बहुत बुरी बात नहीं है, अगर उसका यूटिलाइजेशन अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विकास करने के लिये और इकानोमिक स्टेंडर्ड्ज को ऊंचा करने के लिये किया जाये ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister said that loans to the landless persons have the guarantee of the Government. May I know in which States this scheme has been implemented up till now?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This is being implemented in Maharashtra, Gujarat, part of Andhra, part of Kerala, Punjab and Madras and the Government is already giving a part of the guaranteed money to the cooperative banks and also to the societies. It is also being implemented in some other States; I am not able to give their names offhand.

Shri D. J. Naik: The cooperative movement has not made any headway in Eastern State like Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. May I know what steps Government intend to take to make the cooperative movement strong in those States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Unfortunately in the Eastern States mentioned by the hon. Member the movement is definitely weak. We had various conferences and meetings, and various steps including revitalisation of the societies, strengthening of the bank structure, reducing the rate of interest. etc., have been taken. We have set apart Rs. 1 crore of money to be given exclusively to these four States for revitalising the programme, so that the cooperative movement can be geared up.

श्री बड़े : किसान के लिए कर्जा लेने के तीन साधन हैं : सरकार, साहूकार और सहकार । अगर किसान को १०० रुपये का कर्जा मिलता है, तो ६ रुपये सहकार, ६ रुपये सरकार और बाकी साहूकार देता

है । इसलिए क्या शासन कोई ऐसी योजना बनाना चाहता है, जिसके अन्तर्गत डैट कन्सैशन बोर्ड या डैट रिलीफ़ बोर्ड, लैंड मार्गेज बैंक्स स्थापित किये जाय और जैसा कि पंजाब में किया गया है, क्राप्स और कैटल का इन्श्योरेंस किया जाये ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बड़ा वृहत सवाल है । इस पर बराबर विचार हो रहा है । इसकी कोई एक निश्चित योजना नहीं है । इसमें बहुत सी इम्प्लीकेशंज हैं और उन सब पर विचार हो रहा है ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य की वाकफ़ियत के लिये मैं यह कह दूं कि अभी किसी जगह क्राप्स इन्शोरेन्स चालू नहीं हुआ है—पंजाब में भी चालू नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री तन सिंह : १४०० करोड़ रुपये की मांग के मुकाबले में केवल २५० करोड़ रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक केवल ४०० करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे । इससे तो मालूम होता है कि इसमें कई सौ वर्ष लग जायेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस गति को तेज करने के लिए सरकार कुछ और भी उपाय ढूंढ रही है या नहीं ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : हर सम्भव उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं । मैंने बताया है कि २३ करोड़ रुपये से २५० करोड़ रुपये हुए हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ४०० करोड़ रुपये चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ७०० करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर और पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक १,००० रुपये से ऊपर हो जायेंगे । लेकिन यह इस बात पर मुन्हसिर है कि हर जगह को-आपरेटिव स्ट्रक्चर मजबूत होना चाहिए, फ़िनांशल स्ट्रक्चर मजबूत होना चाहिए और लीडरशिप बढ़े । केवल सरकार के इरादे से यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

Grain Workers of Bombay Docks

***94. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between his Ministry and the Port and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay according to which a tribunal will be appointed to go into the demands of the foodgrain workers at Bombay docks for an increase in the wages;

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to look into other demands of these workers separately; and

(c) the reasons for not referring the question of other demands to the Tribunal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 only industrial disputes between the contractor and labour can be referred to tribunals. Other demands of the foodgrain workers involved additional concessions not at present admissible to them under the Bombay Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957. These have to be considered by Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक यह हो जायेगा ? कितना समय और लेंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With reference to the appointment of the industrial tribunal, only the person has to be nominated by the Labour Ministry Regarding the other demands, they are being examined by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It is more or less complete. We have consulted the Finance Ministry. The matter is now pending with the Labour Ministry. I think we will be able to announce our decision shortly.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : फूड मिनिस्ट्री इस काम को लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को सौंप कर के इस से अलग हो जाए तो कितनी इस में जल्दी हो सकती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No. In fact, we have drawn our own conclusions in the matter in consultation with the Finance Ministry. But the formal announcement has to be made after the Labour Ministry has seen it. So, it has been forwarded to the Labour Ministry.

Train-Truck Collision Near Meerut City

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*95. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daji:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a collision of a goods train with a truck near Meerut City on the 6th May, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of casualties;

(c) whether the level-crossing was manned or not;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made into this mishap; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four persons were killed and two sustained grievous injuries.

(c) It was a manned level crossing.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Enquiry Committee have not yet submitted their report.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if any compensation has been paid to the dependents of those who have lost their lives?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Not yet.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : इंजन और डिब्बे जो पटरी से नीचे उतर गये उससे कितना नुक्सान हुआ और डिब्बों में जो सामान था उस को कितने का नुकसान पहुंचा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रेलवे सम्पत्ति को १३,४५० रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ और प्राइवेट सम्पत्ति को २०,००० रुपये का ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Out of the few thousand level crossing how many have been manned up till now?

Mr. Speaker: That is a general question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What was the amount of *ex gratia* payment sanctiined?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have so far paid Rs. 250.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know why the compensation has not been paid so far and why the amount which has been paid is so little?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The amount that has been paid so far is *ex gratia* payment to the injured. It is just *ex gratia* payment. So far no claim for compensation has been received. The report of the enquiry committee is awaited. The liability of the railways to pay compensation will be decided thereafter.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): May I just add that it would appear that the *ex gratia* payment, as usual, of Rs. 500 to each of the families of those who have died was offered, but they do not seem to have taken advantage of the offer.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know in what manner the customary offer of *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 500 was made and in what circumstances it was refused? Is it because Government refused to make this payment without prejudice to such claims as those who have suffered from this collision may make afterwards?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The *ex gratia* payment is made without any conditions, without prejudice to anything else. We offered *ex gratia* payment to the dependents of the deceased persons without any condition.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why was it refused? For what reasons?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi wants to know whether the refusal is due to the fact that Government did not offer it without prejudice.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: My own feeling is . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No question of feeling. What is the position?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Perhaps the dependents felt that it might prejudice their case later on. We have made it quite clear that it was without prejudice to their future claim in any way.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Minister wishes to amplify it because we are not satisfied with the answer. We would like to know in what manner this was offered.

Shri Dasappa: In all such cases it is the law of torts that comes into operation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Unfortunately, the common citizen does not know it.

Shri Dasappa: Our instructions are to pay Rs. 500 which we make as an *ad hoc* grant. Each claim is considered on its merits. If they are not satisfied with the amount we are offering, they can make a claim under the law of torts. That is the position. Their acceptance of this *ex gratia* payment does not prejudice them so far as their claims to any compensation is concerned by way of damages.

Shri Joachim Alva: I think the hon. Minister has on a previous occasion stated that there are over 12,000 unmanned level crossings in the country. So, I want to know why in this matter in the Railway Board there is not a single unit which can go into this question and sanction a bigger or more generous amount for manning those level crossings?

Mr. Speaker: That is a general question.

Shri A. P. Jain: I want to have a categorical statement from the hon. Minister as to who are the persons to whom the offer was made and the reason why they refused to accept it.

Shri Dasappa: I have already made it clear. The offer was made to the dependents of the deceased. What they had in their mind..... (*Interruptions*). May I complete the answer? What they had in their mind for refusing it is more than what I can say. As my colleague has stated, possibly they thought that their claim for further damages would be prejudiced. But I can assure the House that it is without any prejudice to any further claim they may make.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know in how many cases the plea of bar of limitation has been waived, not under the torts but under the Fatal Accidents Act, whenever claims have been made to the railways.

Mr. Speaker: That is a general question with which we are not concerned.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The difficulty that arises is that under the Fatal Accidents Act they will immediately take this objection under the law.

Shri Dasappa: This is without prejudice either under the law of torts or under the Fatal Accidents Act.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We want to know whether it has been made clear to the prospective recipients that it is without prejudice.

Mr. Speaker: It would be difficult to inform each individual. Everybody is supposed to know the law. How could they go to every dependent and tell him the position?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the case of these fatal casualties why was not the maximum amount of Rs. 500 but a lesser amount offered?

Shri Dasappa: The mixmum amount that is open to them to offer on an *ad hoc* basis is Rs. 500.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why was that not offered?

Shri Dasappa: That was offered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only Rs. 250 was offered.

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 250 was given.

Shri Ranga: The question of Shri Kamath was why the maximum amount was not offered.

Shri Dasappa: What my colleague has stated is that Rs. 250 was offered to the injured. Rs. 500 was offered to the dependents of each of the deceased.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the government is going to appoint a committee to go into the entire question of unmanned level crossings and, if so, by what time it will be appointed?

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with it at the moment.

'एक्सप्रेस डिलीवरी के लिफाफे

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*९६. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री धवन :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
डा० पू० ना० खां :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक और तार विभाग २८ नये पैसे वाले 'एक्सप्रेस डिलीवरी' के लिफाफे चालू करने का विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या साथ ही साथ अलग 'एक्सप्रेस डिलीवरी' के पोस्टकार्ड भी चालू करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इन लिफाफों अथवा पोस्ट-कार्डों की बिक्री समस्त देश में कब प्रारम्भ की जायेगी ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(ग) 'एक्सप्रेस डिलीवरी' लिफाफे पहले ही ११ मई, १९६४ से जारी किये जा चुके हैं और समूचे देश के डाकघरों को उन्हें क्रमश: भेजा जा रहा है ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) The Express Delivery envelopes have already been introduced with effect from 11-5-1964 and supplies are being made to post offices all over the country in a gradual manner.]

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : एक्सप्रेस डिलीवरी के लिफाफों का रंग क्या होगा ? इन को पूरे भारतवर्ष के डाकखानों में सप्लाई करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

Shri Bhagavati: We have already made supplies in the important centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras

and New Delhi. It has also been supplied to a large number of treasuries and I hope we shall be able to make supplies to all the post offices in a very short time.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : रंग क्या होगा लिफाफों का ?

Shri Bhagavati: It will be of pink colour.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि एक्सप्रेस डिलीवरी लेटर्स के साथ साथ मनीआर्डर की एक्सप्रेस डिलिवरी का भी कोई विचार है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is it contemplated to have express delivery money orders also?-

Shri Bhagavati: No, Sir; express delivery articles only are delivered as such.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that sometimes express delivery letters arrive later than ordinary letters; if so, will Government kindly look into it?

Shri Bhagavati: I do not think that it is so. We receive complaints and we find that the number of complaints has gone down considerably in 1962-63 as compared to 1960. From this we can judge that there is not so much delay in delivering express delivery articles. Moreover, we have taken some more steps to see that there is not unnecessary delay in the delivery of express delivery articles. We have introduced the system of enclosing these express delivery articles in separate bags and covers. That will also help in expeding delivery.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: May I know whether it is proposed to introduce distinctive express delivery envelopes and postcards at present only in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and why not in all States?

Shri Bhagavati: It will be introduced in all States.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लिफाफों की कीमत क्या होगी । पहले के लिफाफे और अब के लिफाफे की कीमत में कितना फर्क है ?

Shri Bhagavati: There is no difference in price. It will be 28 Paisa.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government are cognisant of the popular superstition that the best way to delay or lose a postal article is to send it by express delivery; if so, what impact these new envelopes are likely to have on this superstition?

Shri Bhagavati: The number of express delivery articles has been increasing very much. In 1960-61 it was 23,310,153.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any information as to what impact it would have on the superstition? (*Interruption*)

Shri Bhagavati: That there is no superstition will be seen from the increase in the traffic. It has proved to be very popular.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जिस तरह से मंत्री महोदय ने बतला दिया कि लिफाफे की कीमत २८ पैसे होगी, उसी तरह से जो एक्सप्रेस डिलिदरी काड्र्स होंगे उन की क्या कीमत होगी ?

Shri Bhagavati: I have already stated that we have no proposal to have separate cards at present because private people also print cards in diffenrent colours and that will create confusion.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the Minister has stated that these new

envelopes will be introduced in all the States, I would like to know whether this will improve the delivery system of express delivery letters or will the letters be delivered in the same way as the express delivery letters are treated today in the rural areas.

Shri Bhagavati: For delevering express delevery articles and letters we have seperate messengers; so, they are not mixed up. For sorting and transmission we hope this will make much improvement.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I want to know about express delivery letters.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Do Government propose to consider any suggestion for introducing the acknowledgment due procedure for express delivery letters also; if it has already been considered, what is the reaction and if it has not been considered already, will Government be willing to consider such a move?

Shri Bhagavati: If we introduce this system, it may delay delivery. At present the postman or the messenger who goes to deliver express delivery letters takes signature of the person to whom the article is delivered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government have received complaints regarding the delayed delivery of express delivery letters; if the answer is in the affirmative, what action is being taken to see that express delivery letters reach in time?

Shri Bhagavati: I have already stated that in 1962-63 there were 31,805,916 express delivery articles and out of that the number of complaints that we received was 8,430. The percentage is less than 1; it is .26 only.

श्री ब्रजबिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या एक्स्प्रेस डिलिवरी लेटर्स को ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिसेज से डिलिवर करवाने का भी इन्तजाम किया गया है ?

Shri Bhagavati: We have no separate messengers here; they are ordinary postmen. They take these express delivery letters also.

Price of Sugarcane

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*97. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh and some other State Governments have requested the Central Government to fix the price of sugarcane for the next crushing season (1964-65) at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per maund instead of fixing it on the basis of recovery; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes Sir, the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(b) Government consider that on the consideration of relevant factors, the price already announced is appropriate and no change is called for.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार मिल मालिकों के विरोध करने पर फ्लैट रेट निर्धारित न कर के रिकवरी के आधार पर कीमत रखना चाहती है ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): The formula of fixing the price based on recovery is not opposed by States as such. It is quite another thing that they want a fair price, but there is no opposition as such to the fixing of

the price of sugarcane based on recovery.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या कीमत को निर्धारित करने के लिये सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि एक कमेटी बने जिस में गन्ना बोने वाले किसानों के प्रतिनिधि रहें, मिलों के प्रतिनिधि रहें और सरकार के भी प्रतिनिधि रहें ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है कि इस तरह की कमेटी बनाई जाये ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: From which States has Government received the request that the price of sugarcane should be increased and which organisations have strongly recommended that the price should be increased as the price of sugar is also increasing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have allready stated in the main answer that representations have been received from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Of course, some organisations have also represented to us, including the Indian Sugar Mills' Association, stating that the minimum price should be Rs. 2.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सारे देश में गन्ने की क्वालिटी कमो बेश एक ही है लेकिन रिकवरी में फर्क इस लिए पड़ता है कि कोई फैक्ट्री पुरानी है और कोई फैक्ट्री नई है । जो नई फैक्ट्री होती है उस में अच्छी रिकवरी आती है और जो पुरानी फैक्ट्री होती है उसमें कम रिकवरी आती है । तो क्या सरकार किसानों को उन के हित की दृष्टि से एक तरफ से २ रु० मन कीमत देना चाहती है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: Though there are certain limitations, in fact, this linking of the price with recovery has worked well. It was because of that that even after the abolition of the price linking formula sugarcane growers were enabled to get more than the minimum price that has been fixed. For example, although the minimum price is Rs. 1|75 in Bihar, because of its benig linked with recovery the sugarcane grower in Bihar will get on an average Rs. 1|96 which would have been impossible had we stuck on to the minimum price only.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: My question is not answered. In some sugar factories because of new machinery there is better recovery and in some others with the old machinery the recovery is poor. Therefore in the best interests of the grower I want the price of sugarcane to be fixed at Rs. 2.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that there are some limitations. If the machinery is modern, of course, the recovery would be better and if the machinery is worn out, the recovery would be less. But in spite of all these things, it is always better to link the price with recovery and the sugarcane grower only stands to benefit by such a procedure.

Shri A. P. Jain: No, no.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Keeping in view the shortage of sugar this year and in the next year also, there is a possibility that sugarcane may go for manufacture of *gur* and *khandsari* if the price is less than Rs. 2. In that case, is Government considering fixing the minimum price at Rs. 2 so that the situation which arose this year may not arise next year also?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members go on arguing and asking long questions.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I might remind the hon. Member, the production this year is in spite of the fact that the minimum price was Rs. 2 all over, particularly in Bihar and UP. Therefore, this will be oversimplification to say that the fixing of the minimum price at Rs. 2 in these areas will in any way increase the availability of sugarcane. This year the reports that we have received so far are that sowings are good; larger area is under sugarcane cultivation and depending

upon the weather conditions and the like, we should, I think, watch the situation. The decision that has been announced has been announced after giving very careful consideration to the various factors. That, I think, should be broadly acceptable.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों ने गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है उस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णयों से कहां कहां असहमति प्रकट की है और उन्होंने अपने निर्णय को बनाये रखने के लिए क्या क्या युक्तियां दी हैं ? उस की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: कोई नई बात नहीं है और यहां माननीय सदस्य सब उन को जानते हैं । उस के बारे में हमारे सदन में बहुत दफ़े चर्चा हुई है । उन की ख़्वाहिश है कि केन-ग्रोअर्स को उनकी प्रोड्यूस की ज्यादा कीमत मिले । अब गन्ने की क़ीमत किसानों को जब आप ज्यादा देने के बारे में फैसला करना चाहते हैं तो उस में यह भी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि उस का शक्कर की क़ीमत पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह तो कोई उत्तर नहीं हुआ कि उसके बारे में सब जानते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों ने गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के बारे में उन को लिखा है कि अगर गन्ने की क़ीमत नहीं बढ़ाई गई तो उस का गन्ने के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा जहां उन्होंने यह लिखा है वहां और भी कुछ उन्होंने लिखा होगा, अपने रीजंस और भी दिये होंगे और भारत सरकार ने भी उस बारे में उन को अपना उत्तर भेजा होगा लेकिन माननीय मंत्री महोदय का यह कह देना कि सब जानते हैं यह तो कोई उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बाद में आयेगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in the absence of proper machinery to know the percentage of recovery, this particular formula has proved to be a failure and, if so, why does the Government hesitate to fix Rs. 2 as the minimum price of sugarcane to increase the sugar production?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accep that the formula has proved to be a failure. It is as a result of this formula that the sugarcane growers, where the recovery is high, are getting a price much above Rs. 2. It should not be forgotten that the growers of sugarcane in Maharashtra and in certain other parts in the south and elsewhere are getting a price which is more than even Rs. 2, and it is on account of the application of this formula of linking recovery to the price. It will be wrong to suggest that the formula has failed. What the hon. Members want is that irrespective of recovery, even if it is very low, the minimum price of Rs. 2 should be fixed. That is something which has wider implications. The main reason is that that becomes the base and over that the price has to be increased all over the country and that will push up the price of sugar everywhere. Although last year, to meet a special situation, a high price was given irrespective of recovery for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, this year, if there is going to be any change, it will have to be on some uniform basis and that will push the prices all over the country That is the main consideration.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know if the Government has worked out as to in how many factory areas, the grower gets a lower price than that he received during the 1963-64 season?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have worked it out. I have not got the figures with me at the moment. As far as many factory areas are concerned, they get more than Rs. 2.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा: अलग अलग किसान का अलग अलग टाइप का गन्ना आता है तो उस की रिकवरी के बारे में कौन जांच करेगा ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The formula is well-known. The optimum period is taken into consideration in working out the recovery. It is that period when the recovery is supposed to be the maximum that is taken. It is true that we cannot carry it to separate grower. Some sort of an approximation will have to be there, *inter se* with regard to growers who supply sugarcane to the factories.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब से गन्ने की क़ीमत रिकवरी की बेसिस पर तय करनी शुरू की गई है हर एक फैक्टरी की रिकवरी जो पहले थी उससे हर साल कम होती जा रही है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is it a fact that the tests to find out the percentage content of sugar are carried out by sugar chemists who are employees of the sugar factories?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are so many checks and counter-checks. For example, there is the staff and then there is a strong labour organisation. Apart from the bonus, other things also depend upon the sugar recovery. Apart from the tests that are being made in the factories, there are other checks also. There are Government agencies within the factories themselves.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am prepared to consider any further checks which the hon. Members may have in their mind. They can pass their suggestions to me and we will ensure that the check is a fair one and a proper one.

Second Shipyard

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*98. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation went to Tokyo to discuss the proposal for a second shipyard to be built at Cochin;

(b) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed; and

(c) whether any details of the project have been finalised in the light of the report submitted by M/s Mitsubishi and Company?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A delegation consisting of the officers of the Government is leaving for Tokyo shortly for discussions with the Mitsubishi Group with a view to finalise an agreement on the project.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what will be the approximate cost of this and its foreign exchange element?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total estimated cost as per the latest scheme is Rs. 8.67 crores and the foreign exchange content is Rs. 2.67 crores.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether any other foreign collaborators will be approached by the Government for this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The negotiations with the Mitshubishi Group have reached a stage where this question hardly arises.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether negotiations with other foreign collaborators, apart from the Mitsubishi Group, were also held?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The negotiations were held not only with the Mitsubishi Group in Japan but with many other shipyards in other countries too.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हवाई जहाज का जो पहला शिपयार्ड बना हुआ है क्या

वह भी टोकियो की मदद से बनाया गया है और उसका प्रोडक्शन क्या है ?

श्री राजबहादुर : जी हां उस के लिए भी यह फैसला किया गया है और कुछ क़दम उठाये जा रहे हैं। प्रति वर्ष वहां पर ५५,००० जी० आर० टी० के कम से कम ६ जहाज बनाये जायेंगे जबकि आजकल ३ बनते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कारखाने के अन्दर कितने लोग काम करेंगे और कितने लोगों को और उस में काम मिलने की सुविधा होगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह मैं अभी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता। यह रिपोर्ट पर एग्रीमेंट होने पर निर्भर करेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government has any Master Plan for building major ports in addition to the second port at Cochin, what that Master Plan is and how long it will take Government to put it into effect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member is perhaps referring to shipyards, not to ports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Ports

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the question refers to shipyards and not to ports.

Price of Sugar

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*99. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the price of sugar during the month of May in some of the States;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the reason for the same; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). There has been some rise in the price of sugar in some areas in the second fortnight of May ranging from 2 nP to 15 nP per kilo as result of revision of the ex-factory prices.

(d) Since the increase in prices is due to revision of cost-figures based on duration and recovery figures no such step is called for. If the position regarding duration and recovery improves next year as is expected the costs should come down and consequently the prices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact and whether the hon. Minister is aware that sugar is hardly available in any place in the country at the controlled price whereas sugar in black-market at Rs. 2.30 nP a Kilo is available in abundance. I want to know what steps have been taken to end this black-marketing in sugar.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have answered this question on a previous occasion too. I have made it very clear that a very large proportion of sugar is distributed at the controlled ex-factory prices. Only a very small quantity of sugar is distributed in the black-market, if at all, and that cannot be avoided. As I have indicated previously, most of the sugar is distributed on the strength of identity cards but even persons who are not really entitled to receive it take it and that portion will go to the black market. Even then, the quantity that goes and becomes the subject-matter of such operation is rather very small

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the distributing machinery in various States has miserably failed because of corruption. I want to know, if it is a fact, whether the Centre will take

the entire responsibility of production, procurement, distribution and supply of sugar to the consumer.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is a general allegation of corruption and other things. With regard to the Centre taking over the entire distribution and other things, it has been stated on the floor of this House that we are contemplating to set up the Sugar Marketing Board. The internal distribution also will be done by them. But we may not perhaps disturb the existing wholesalers and existing normal trade channels. But as far as the distribution at present is concerned, in several States, as for instance, in U.P., Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Goa etc., the distribution is done on the basis of cards, at controlled prices, so that, as far as possible, the States are trying to streamline the administrative set-up and then make the distribution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would submit that the control and distribution machinery in the various States has become absolutely corrupt, and there is no improvement in the control and distribution machinery in the States. In view of this, may I know whether the Centre will depute somebody to see that the machinery functions properly? I can assure you that the existing machinery is not functioning properly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the Centre would take over the distribution and all those things through the sugar marketing board.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पहले मंत्री महोदय ने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर चीनी भेजने के बारे में कहा था । आज जब कि हमारे यहां चीनी कम होने की वजह से उस के रेट बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, तो क्या अब वह विचार स्थगित कर दिया गया है या अभी वह विचार कायम है कि चीनी बाहर भेजी जाये ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : पिछले साल के मुकाबले में हम इस साल कम चीनी बाहर भेज सके हैं । माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि पिछले साल पांच लाख टन के करीब चीनी बाहर भेजी गई थी और इस दफ़ा करीब ढाई लाख टन भेजी गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस में तकलीफ़ जरूर होती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ हमें यह बात भी अपने सामने रखनी चाहिए कि हमें फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की भी जरूरत है । इसलिए चीनी का कुछ हिस्सा हमें बाहर भेजना पड़ रहा है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : लेकिन देश चीनी के लिए मर रहा है ।

Shri P. Venkatsubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the steep rise in the price of sugar is due to the misbehaviour of the sugar factories in the private sector, and if so what steps Government propose to progressively take these sugar factories under the co-operative sector?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The ex-factory prices are controlled and, therefore, the sugar factories would not be in a position to manipulate the prices now. As has been stated in the main answer, the ex-factory prices have been revised, having regard to the duration and the recovery. In fact, the Members had been pleading that the minimum price of sugarcane had to be raised to Rs: 2. Because of the pressure from this House and elsewhere, we raised the sugarcane prices in East UP to the level of Rs. 2, and also in Bihar. Naturally, the ex-factory prices also would have to go up. When the price of sugar goes up, Members are not prepared to consider the other aspect namely that it is mainly because of the increase in sugarcane prices that the price of sugar has gone up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact—which we all experience—that no sugar is available in Delhi, and if so, what measures Government pro-

pose to take to make it available to the citizens of the capital city at least?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the availability of sugar in the capital city is concerned, the quota for Delhi is about 6500 tons per month. Based on any standard, it is more than adequate to meet the requirements of the city. From the 20th of last month, that is, during the last ten or eleven days, we have released about 3000 tons, that is, about 30,000 bags. My information is that about 20,000 bags have already moved, and the rest of the quantity will also quickly move and the position will become normal.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Where has it gone? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : देश में शूगर का संकट है, यह इसी से प्रकट है कि खुद दिल्ली में, जहां लोक सभा के सदस्य रहते हैं, चीनी नहीं मिल रही है । क्या सरकार जल्दी से कोई व्यवस्था करेगी, ताकि लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी शूगर मिल सके ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true, and reports also have reached me . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Members of Parliament had constituted a co-operative society. Why should they not try to get sugar through that society?

Some Hon. Members: There is no sugar there.

Mr. Speaker: If that society is prepared to take over the distribution . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am prepared to supply. I shall be only too happy to supply to that society.

In Delhi, there are as many as 5000 retailers and about 243 wholsesalers. In fact, I would like that number to be reduced. If such societies are coming forward, I shall only be too happy to have these agencies used for distribution. With regard to the scarcity felt, in Delhi, I may point out that in answer to the main question, I had stated that the ex-factory prices had been revised. In anticipation of that rise, and in anticipation of the higher price that would be realised, many among the 5000 retailers had been holding back the stocks that had been released to them, and some stock also went underground. It is because of that that there has been inspection and vigilance have also been exercised by the Delhi Administration, and the licences of many retailers have been cancelled. But I also feel that, the distribution machinery has not been working satisfactorily in this matter.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the lesser production of sugar and at the same time the need to earn foreign exchange by exporting sugar to foreign countries, may I know whether the Ministry has formulated any scheme to discourage the consumption or eating of more sugar in the country?

Shri Daji: Are Government aware of the fact that in spite of the blackmarketing which exists, and which has been admitted by the hon. Minister also, in most of the States, powers under the Defence of India Rules and other Acts have not been given to the district authorities to seize the sugar in the blackmarket and to check blackmarketing, and if so, how is blackmarketing going to be stopped at all?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The powers under the Defence of India Rules have been exercised to check blackmarketing and also to seize the stocks, and cases of that nature have been reported to the Centre. But it is quite another thing to say that the powers have not been utilised in as many cases as they should have been used

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government propose to

review, revise and augment the quota as allocated to different States in order to prevent the present shortages from becoming a chronic muddle, and whether Government propose to investigate how these shortages have arisen, and whether they were not anticipated or whether they could have been anticipated?

Shri Swaran Singh: Revision of the quotas can take place only when there is additional production. With the present level of production, I do not see any possibility of their being revised upwards. So, up till the end of the current sugar season, that is, till October, we shall have to be content with whatever we have been able to produce this year. If, from October onwards, that is, during the next sugar season, the production increases, I shall be only too happy to revise upwards the allocations that have already been made to the various States.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली और एम० पी० की जरूरियात के बीच में इस तरफ़ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में मुनाफ़ाख़ोरों ने चीनी के भाव ३५ रुपये तक बढ़ा दिये हैं, यदि हां, तो देहात को रिलीफ़ देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: मैं नहीं समझता कि देहात में चीनी का भाव शहरों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा होगा । मुझे इसकी वाकफ़ियत नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग है, तो शहरों में भी कीमतें ऊंची होंगी और देहात में भी ऊंची होंगी । अगर चीनी कंट्रोल रेट पर मिलती है, तो वह तो सब जगह एक ही है । यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का काम है कि जो चीनी उन को दी जाती है, वे उस को देहातियों और शहरियों में किस तरह बांटें ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जब इस तरह का जवाब मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में दे दिया करते हैं कि देहात और शहरों में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है और देहात में चीनी बड़ी अच्छी तरह से मिल रही है, तो मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह सरकार खुद ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करवाती है । सरकार इस तरह का आर्डर पास करती है कि चीनी मार्केट से गायब हो जाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरह का आर्डर क्यों पास करती है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कोई सवाल तो पूछा नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने कोई सवाल नहीं पूछा है । वह बैठ जायें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सवाल यह है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करती है ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether any representation has been made to the Ministry that more than 30,000 acres are under sugarcane cultivation under the Tungabhadra reservoir irrigation system, but the question of giving licences to co-operative socities for starting sugar factories there liberally has not been thought of yet with a view to increase the production, and if so, why licences have not been given to the co:operative sugar factories, though more than 25,000 acres are under sugarcane cultivation there?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already informed the House that licences have been given to a number of co-operative sugar factories to be established, and I think I gave the figure also. It is more than, I think, 20 factories or so. This information I gave to the House only a few days ago. Let us not forget at the same time that the present shortage is due not primarily to the lack of sugar factories, but lack of utilisation of the capacity of sugar factories that have already been established, and it is mainly due to the short supply of sugarcane to the existing factories that we are facing the present shortage of sugar.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Credit Scheme for Farmers

*100. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce new credit scheme *i.e.*, the repayment of credit in the shape of grain at harvest time instead of cash to help the farmers;

(b) if so, when this scheme will be introduced; and

(c) whether details of this scheme have been worked out and if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Milk Prices

*101. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme have been raised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that cow and buffalo milk bottles of half-a-litre quantity have been priced at 35 paise whereas a quarter-litre bottle of cow milk costs 22 paise as compared to buffalo milk which costs 18 paise; and

(d) if so, the reason for this disparity in the price of quarter-litre bottles of cow and buffalo milk as also for selling the cow-milk at the same rate as buffalo milk in half-litre bottles?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to increase in purchase price of raw milk, it was considered necessary to increase the sale price of processed milk.

(c) No; the price of half-litre bottle of cow/buffalo milk is 35 paisa and of ¾ litre bottle 18 paisa. There is no difference in this regard between cow and buffalo milk.

(d) Does not arise.

Escape of Mr. Walcott

*102. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 932 on the 7th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the investigation to further enquire into the escape of Mr. Walcott has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the upshot thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir; but an interim report has been submitted which is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Collision of Harbour Launch with Navy Ship

*103. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten persons including eight women lost their lives, when a motor launch sank after colliding with the Navy ship 'Betwa' about one mile off the Bombay harbour on the 10th May, 1964;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. M. L. "Sultani" collided with I. N. S. "Betwa" on the 10th May, 1964. According to the police records, 10 persons i.e., 9 passengers (4 Males and 5 Females) and 1 crew are dead or missing.

(b) and (c). A preliminary inquiry into this casualty by the Marcantile Marine Department, Bombay, is in progress.

Price of Wheat

*104 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Daji:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have informed the wheat producing States that while the floor price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 14 per maund, it is not intended to stabilise wheat price at this level;

(b) whether the Central Government is ready to encourage limited State Trading in wheat; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to ensure that the dealers sell wheat at not more than the maximum price, to be announced later on?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India will have no objection to a State Government purchasing wheat during the post-harvest period for distribution within the State or, if the quantity purchased is found surplus to the needs of that State, for supply to deficit States subject to the concurrence of the Central Government being taken and prices being suitable.

(c) The question of fixing maximum prices and its enforcement are under consideration.

Shortfall in Milk Supply

*105. Shri Heda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the shortfall in the supply of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether this shortfall was not foreseen;

(c) if so, the steps taken to build up additional sources of supply of milk; and

(d) when Government expect to supply milk to an adequate extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.

M. Thomas): (a) There is a short-fall in procurement of buffalo milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme. Every year, there is a seasonal fall from winter to summer but this year there has been a sharp fall in procurement mainly due to excessive diversion by the contractors from supply to the Delhi Milk Scheme to private dealers and manufacturers of milk products who offered a price higher than the price offered by the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) That there will be short-fall was anticipated. But the extraordinary extent of the fall this year was not foreseen.

(c) Steps were taken to develop additional sources of supply in Bulandshahr and Gurgaon districts, but this alone could not meet the deficit.

(d) With the imposition of ban on import of Khoa, Paneer, condensed milk, etc. into Delhi with effect from 22-5-64, some quantity of milk which was being diverted for manufacture of those products has become available for liquid consumption. The procurement of buffalo milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme has since improved and the existing commitment on the basis of cards valid from 13-5-64 is expected to be met. The supply may be expected to become adequate only with the onset of monsoons.

Sugar Production

*106. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of sugar during the next year;

(b) whether the Indian Sugar Mills' Associations have given some suggestions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). The area under cane and the condition of the crop so far indicates that next year the cane availability would be larger than in the current year. Government have already announced the minimum price of cane and the measures for keeping prices of competing articles in check are already in force. Other steps would be considered nearer the time the crushing season begins.

(b) and (c). The Indian Sugar Mills Association has suggested—

(i) fixation of minimum cane price for sugar factories in Northern and Central Zones at Rs. 2 per maund within the framework of the price linking formula already in operation;

(ii) adoption of a policy of selective control under which sugar factories should be allowed to sell in the free market their excess production over their basic quotas, to be fixed by Government;

(iii) effective regulation of gur and khandsari manufacture in factory areas;

(iv) fixation of sugar prices in different regions and sub-regions at economic levels; and

(v) demarcation of cane zones for individual sugar factories in all States to ensure adequate cane supplies to all existing factories.

Modernisation of Sugar Factories

*107. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up to investigate into the needs of the sugar factories for the rehabilitation and modernisation has completed its work and submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad features of the recommendations made; and

(c) if not, when the Committee is expected to sumbit its final report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is likely to take some time more to submit its report.

Loan to River Steam Navigation Company

*108. **Shri Inderjit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh loan of Rs. 60 lakhs has been granted to the River Steam Navigation Company Limited;

(b) whether it is a fact that the previous loan of Rs. 2 crores has been spent by the Company to the extent of only Rs. 40 lakhs;

(c) the grounds for the latest loan; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to investigate into the Company's financial position?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government have agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 60 lakhs to Messrs. Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Limited in the following instalments to help them to tide over their current financial difficulties:—

Rs. 25 lakhs on	25-5-64
Rs. 20 lakhs on	21-6-64
Rs. 15 lakhs on	1-7-64

The first instalment of the loan has already been sanctioned.

2. Out of the loan of Rs. 2 crores, which Government separately agreed to advance the Company for the rehabilitation of their obsolete fleet, a total sum of Rs. 44,05,261 has so far been availed of.

3. The decision to advance these loans was taken after consideration of the Company's financial position.

Panchayati Raj

*109. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a consultative council on Panchayati Raj to review the problem and progress of Panchayati Raj;

(b) if so, the composition of the Council; and

(c) the sub-committees, if any, set up by the council to deal with specific aspect of the subject?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement on the composition of the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2909/64].

(c) The Council is empowered to set up Committees, as may be required, for the efficient discharge of its functions. This matter is likely to be considered by the Council during its first meeting.

Import of Foodgrains

*110. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the arrangements being made for the import of foodgrains on the expiry of the P.L. 480 agreement with U.S.A.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Government are

considering the further extension of the present P. L. 480 agreement and informal approaches have already been made to the U. S. Government. It is proposed to make a formal approach shortly.

Railway Passes

*111. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to fix any quota in the principal mail/express trains for 1st Class Pass-holders travelling on Privilege Passes with a view to relieve more space for the travelling public which is finding it extremely difficult to procure accommodation during the rush period in the summer;

(b) whether the Railway Board have issued any such orders that while reserving accommodation preference should be given to the travelling public who purchase tickets over the railway Pass-holder; and

(c) if not, whether the Railway Board intend to issue such instructions to meet the rising traffic demands from the general public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions to this effect have already been issued.

(b) There is a general warning printed on the reverse of all cheque passes that privilege Pass-holders should give preference at the starting station to ticket-holders of the same class when there is difficulty in accommodating passengers in trains.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Coastal Shipping

*112. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's coastal shipping tonnage has declined recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the coastal tonnage?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

*113. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the formation of wheat zones recently there is abnormal rise in the prices of wheat, rice, pulses and millets in deficit States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have assessed the rise in deficit States and if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to hold the price line in deficit States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Wheat prices are reported to have recorded a fall in Rajasthan after the formation of wheat zones; there has, however, been some rise in the prices of wheat in Maharashtra and Gujarat. There has been some rise in the prices of gram also in all the three States. Rice and other Kharif cereals are showing the usual seasonal rise.

(c) The more important of the steps taken to keep foodgrain prices in check are as follows:—

(i) Licensing control on wholesale dealers is being tightened up and made more effective;

(ii) Distribution of foodgrains through fair prices shops has been stepped up; and

(iii) Forward trading in foodgrains is completely banned, and selective control on bank advances against stocks of foodgrains is being suitably ad-

justed from time to time in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

(iv) In some cases export of certain commodities from Surplus States is being regulated keeping in view the price situation in deficit States.

Retirement of Railway Officers

*114. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the senior officers—particularly Members of the Railway Board—will retire during this year; and

(b) whether these top posts are filled on the basis of seniority or merit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Such posts in the Ministry of Railways are filled by selection based on merit from among senior railway officers.

चीनी मिलों पर बकाया रकम

*११५. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत सी मिलों पर उपकर, उत्पादन शुल्क तथा किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य के भुगतान के रूप में बड़ी रकम बकाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मिलों का विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि शर्करा कारखानों को पहली अप्रैल, १९६४ को गन्ना उपकर/क्रय कर के बकाये की राशि ३२७·३४ लाख रुपये और ३० अप्रैल, १९६४ को गन्ने की कीमत के बकाये की राशि ३३०·८५ लाख रुपये देनी थी । उत्पादन शुल्क के बकाये की राशि नाम मात्र है ।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें शर्करा कारखानों और उनके जिम्मे बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० २९१०/६४**]

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को समय समय पर शर्करा कारखानों से बकाया राशि का भुगतान करवाने के लिए कहा गया है । उन्होंने निरन्तर चूककर्त्ताओं के विरुद्ध वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये हैं और इनसे बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए इनमें से कुछ कारखानों के शर्करा स्टाक की कुर्की भी की है । उन्होंने कुछेक कारखानों के विरुद्ध भुगतान न करने के कारण आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन कार्यवाही भी की है ।

Bus Fares

*116. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bade:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations against the revised bus fares in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have tendered any advice or taken any steps to cause or induce reconsideration of the decision to revise the bus fares; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) One representation

was received after and even before the revision of bus fares by the Delhi Transport Undertaking.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation

*117. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation and Backward Classes was held at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the recommendations made thereon;

(c) whether any proposal has been put forward by the Conference to the Union Government; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a Conference was held in Delhi on 6th May, 1964.

(b) and (c). The Conference discussed the recommendations made by the Special Working Group on Co-operation for the Backward Classes. Copies of the Report have already been placed in the Parliament Library. A summary of the recommendations of the Working Group and the recommendations of the Conference thereon are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2911/64].

(d) Government of India is considering the recommendations of the Conference and final decisions will soon be taken.

State Cooperative Councils

*118. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have complied with the request of the Central Government to form State Co-operative Councils;

(b) if so, in which State such Councils have been formed; and

(c) the composition of such Councils in each State and whether it follows the pattern of the recommendation made by the working group of the fourth co-operative congress held in November, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to information available with the Ministry, State Co-operative Councils have been formed in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Gujerat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and Bihar.

Assam and Tripura have set up a 'Cooperative Advisory Board' and an 'Advisory Committee for Cooperation' respectively.

(c) The composition is contained in the annexure laid on the table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2912/64], and is on the pattern recommended.

Pakistani Trains

*119. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the running of Pakistani trains manned

by Pakistani Railway Employees is continued within appreciable distances into Indian territory; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for making proper arrangements for the change of engine and crew on the border?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, on two out of the nine rail routes between India and Pakistan.

(b) At present through trains are running between India and Pakistan. On some of the rail routes in operation between the two countries, Indian trains run into Pakistan territory and on other routes Pakistan trains run into Indian territory. This feature cannot be completely eliminated so long as through running of trains between the two countries is in force as the border line happens to be invariably between Railway Stations on either side. However, necessary terminal facilities for terminating Pakistani Railway trains at Maishashan, which is situated at 2'57 k.m. from the border as against the existing interchange point Karimganj situated at a distance of 13 k.m. have been provided by the Indian Railway concerned. The facilities required for terminating the Pakistan Railway trains at Gede situated at a distance of 1·11 k.m. from the Indian border as against the existing interchange point, Ranaghat, situated at a distance of 43·96 k.m. are under active consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The question of shifting the interchange points to Maishashan and Gede is, however, still under reference with the Government of Pakistan.

Cooperative Societies of Delhi

*120. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1119 on the 21st April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the question to institute an enquiry into the working of a few Co-operative Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi has since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statutory enquiry is being held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the following societies:—

1. Auto India Cooperative Supply Society Ltd., 24, South Patel Nagar, New Delhi.

2. Delhi Grain Distributing Cooperative Supply Society Ltd., 79, Kamala Market, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

3. Purchoon Dukandar Cooperative Supply Society Ltd., 1279, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

4. Traders Cooperative Store Ltd., 415-A, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi-3.

5. Mangla Cooperative Store Ltd., 11-A, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-6.

6. Khadi Gram Udyog Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd., Village & P.O. Narela, Delhi.

7. Rickshaw Pullers Cooperative Transport Society Ltd., Shop No. 134, Kamla Market, New Delhi.

8. Delhi State Central Cooperative Stores Ltd., New Delhi

Agricultural Production Programmes

*121. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishamchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight joint central teams on agricultural production will tour the country in May-June to secure collaboration between the Centre and State Governments in the formulation of agricultural production programmes for 1964-65;

(b) whether the scope of their study has been extended to certain aspects of implementation of agricultural programmes as compared to the studies made last year;

(c) how far last year's study tour brought about the desired results; and

(d) what new innovation is sought to be introduced in the intensive agricultural area programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes; last year, the scope was confined to agricultural crops only while this year, it has been extended to animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries and forestry besides agricultural crops.

(c) Most of the recommendations made by the Central Teams for accelerating the programmes of agricultural development were accepted by the State Governments for implementation.

(d) Greater emphasis is now being laid on accelerating the implementation of the programmes of agricultural development, particularly in the selected Intensive Agricultural Areas.

श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डा

१९१. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या **परिवहन** मन्त्री ५ मई, १९६४ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८६९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे पर ग्राउण्ड कण्ट्रोल एप्रोच सिस्टम लगाये जाने के बारे में जांच पूरी की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार किस निर्णय पर पहुंची है ; और

(ग) श्रीनगर का एक आधुनिक हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए और क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहीउद्दीन) : (क) और (ख) मामले की अभी तक जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) श्रीनगर का हवाई अड्डा वाइकाउण्ट जैसे ट्रांसपोर्ट एयरक्राफ्टों के लिए पहले से ही माकूल है।

Railway Workshops

192. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1675 on the 31st March, 1964 and state:

(a) the total number of wagons repaired, the type of wagons repaired, and the number of each type repaired and the cost per wagon incurred in repairing in each of the railway workshops during 1962-63;

(b) which of the railway workshops manufacture which type of railway wagons and what cost was incurred per wagon of each type, the price paid *vis-a-vis* to private wagon builders for the same type of wagon; and

(c) what are the other equipments manufactured or repaired in the railway workshops and the cost incurred per unit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement (Statement No. 1) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64].

(b) A statement (Statement No. 2) is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64]. indicating the workshops manufacturing wagons and the types of wagons built in 1962-63. Another statement (Statement No. 3) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64] indicating the cost incurred per wagon manufactured in railway workshops during 1962-63 and the price paid *vis-a-vis* to private wagon builders for similar wagons during the same year.

(c) (i) The Railway Repair Workshops also undertake repairs to locomotives and coaches as well as the manufacture of spare parts for their maintenance. Two statements (Statements Nos. 4 and 5) are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64] indicating the outturn and the average unit cost of repairs to locomotives and coaches for the year 1962-63. As regards manufacture of components, since it covers a very large number of items, their cataloguing and price listing have not been shown. However, the total value of locomotive, carriage and wagon spare parts manufactured in each of the railway repair workshops during 1962-63 is indicated in Statement No. 6 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64]. Some of the railway repair workshops have also undertaken the manufacture of certain other items of equipment during 1962-63. A statement (Statement No. 7). indicating the quantum of production and unit cost where available is liad on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2913/64]. Certain railway repair workshops also build coaching stock on a limited scale and furnish shells manufactured by Integral Coach Factory, Perambur. A statement (Statement No. 8) indicating the outturn and unit cost during 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64]. Railway repair workshops also overhaul and repair cranes, pumps and pump engines, machine tools, etc. No separate figures of unit cost for such miscellaneous work are maintained. (ii) The outturn and unit cost of manufacture of locomotives, boilers, etc. in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and those of the coaches manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, during 1962-63 are indicated in Statement No. 9 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64]. The components manufactured at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, during 1962-63 for the zonal railways and the value thereof are also indicated in this statement. (iii) In Civil Engineering Workshops, various types of steel structures, such as platform shelters, foot overbridges, road overbridges, railway bridge girders, stagings and roof trusses, dip lorries, etc. are manufactured. The cost varies with each work depending on the details of the particular structure, and the unit cost is thus not readily assessable. (iv) In the Signal and Telecommunication workshops, various equipments for installation of signals on railways are manufactured in addition to schedule overhauling and repairs to the signalling equipment. These cover a very large variety of equipment. The amount of repair work also varies. The total value of production of signalling equipment in the Signal Workshops during 1962-63 is indicated in Statement No. 10 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2913/64]. (v) Railway Electrical Workshops undertake repairs and overhaul of the electrical equipments of electric locomotives and multiple unit coaches as also train lighting equipment of other coaching stock. Besides, they attend to the overhaul and heavy

repairs to other electrical plant, equipment and appliances used in railway installations. Due to the large variety and numbers of the electrical appliances overhauled and repaired, no separate statistics for unit cost are maintained. No major electrical equipments are manufactured in Railway Electrical Workshops.

Pooling of Air Services

193. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has entered into a pool agreement with Aden Airways and East African Airways;

(b) if so, the purpose and main features of the agreement; and

(c) the advantages anticipated therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revenues earned by the three airlines on the sectors Aden/Nairobi/Aden will be pooled and shared in certain agreed proportions.

(c) As in the case of other Pool Agreements, this Agreement will result in closer co-operation between the three airlines leading to co-ordination of schedules, avoidance of wasteful competition on the route and better service to the public.

Nizamabad-Purna Section

194. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 wagons of a goods train went off the rails on the Nizamabad-Purna section of the Central Railway between Mugat and Nander railway stations on Saturday the 9th May, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident and the extent of loss, if any, to the railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Eight wagons got derailed and another 4 capsized.

(b) At about 14:05 hours on 9-5-64, while goods train No. I-35 Dn. was running between Mugat and Nander stations on the Nizamabad-Purna Metre Gauge single line section of Central Railway, 8 wagons got derailed and another 4 capsized interrupting through communications.

The cost of damage to railway property was approximately Rs. 5,372/-.

Monamathura-Virudanagar Railway Line

195. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri N. P. Yadab:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Monamathura-Virudanagar railway line in Madras would be opened to public traffic very soon;

(b) whether Government propose to open a railway line connecting Trivandrum, Cape Comorin and Tirunelveli; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the scheme and the total expenditure involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The remaining Aruppukottai-Manamadurai portion of the line was opened to public traffic on 25th May, 1964.

(b) and (c). This line is not included in the Railway's programme of construction during the Third Plan period. However, Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for this line have been sanctioned and the survey work is in progress.

Sinking of British Cargo Ship

196. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Cargo ship "S. S. Martand" met with an accident in the Hooghly on the night of 12th May, 1964 and ran aground 20 miles from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) whether any enquiry had been ordered into the causes of the accident?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) At about 2 a.m. on the 11th May 1964 the s.s. "Martand" (G.T. 8055), outward bound carrying a cargo of 6,000 tons of manganese ore, jute, gunnies and bone meal for European Ports grounded off No. 4 Achipur Sand Buoy, about 17 miles from Calcutta whilst she was anchoring. The hull plating of the ship in the vicinity of the engine room was severely damaged and both the engine room and boiler room compartments were flooded.

(c) A preliminary enquiry into the casualty has been ordered. The findings are awaited.

Telephone Connections

197. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proportion rule has been adopted in giving telephone connections in Delhi to the exempted categories and to other parties under 'own your own telephone scheme'; and

(b) if so, the category-wise break up of the telephone connections given during the period 1st January, 1964 to 15th May, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. At Delhi, 70 per cent of the connections are given to applicants under 'own your telephone scheme' and 30 per cent to applicants under the exempted categories. Whenever sufficient spare capacity is available some connections are also released to old applicants on the General Waiting List.

(b) During this period, 1853 connections were provided under the 'own your telephone scheme' and 225 under exempted categories. More connections under exempted categories to the extent of the laid percentage proportion would be given shortly under the advice of the Telephone Advisory Committee. Instructions have also been issued to provide some connections to the old applicants under the General Waiting List. About 500 such connections have so far been provided and more would be provided in the near future.

Head Post Office Buildings

198. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of constructing the Head Post Office buildings at Calicut and Cannanore in Kerala; and

(b) when they will be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Calicut Head P.O. building is expected to be opened shortly.

Land for Cannanore H.P.O. has been acquired and the schedule of accommodation has been released for the preparation of preliminary drawings. The completion of the building is expected to take some time.

Telephone Connections in Hissar

199. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Hissar (Punjab);

(b) the number amongst them which are small scale industrialists;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expand the existing Telephone Exchange; and

(d) how long it will take to meet the demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 189.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d). Equipment for replacing the existing manual exchange by 500 lines automatic exchange has been ordered and is likely to be commissioned in 1965-66.

Kalka Railway Station

200. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of pilferage of goods at Kalka Railway Station during the last three years (year-wise);

(b) the number of cases which were traced out and the number of persons punished and the precautions taken by the Railway Department to prevent such pilferages;

(c) the value of goods stolen and the claim paid by the Railways, year-wise;

(d) the number of cases of claims settled and unsettled separately, year-wise; and

(e) how much time is normally taken for settlement of a claim?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(*a*) 1961	4
1962	5
1963	2

(*b*)	No. of cases traced out	No. of persons punished
1961 . .	1	2
1962 . .	2	2
1963 . .	..	..

Security arrangements have been tightened up. Night patrolling and supervison has been intensified by R.P.F. on Parcel Offices and Goods Sheds.

(*c*)	Value of goods stolen*	Claims Paid
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1961 . .	520 75	252 14
1962 . .	91 75	59 50
1963 . .	63 60	48 80

*These figures are mainly based on value of claims preferred.

(*d*)	No. of cases settled	No. of cases unsettled
1961 . .	3	Nil
1962 . .	3	Nil
1963 . .	2	Nil

No claim was preferred in one case of pilferage of 1961 and in 2 cases of 1962.

(e) Average time taken for settlement of a claim by the Northern Rly. is 30 days.

Tubewells in Rajasthan

201. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to sink 250 tubewells in the

desert area of Rajasthan for the supply of drinking water;

(b) if so, whether the initial survey work has been undertaken by the Geological Department of the Government of India;

(c) when the tubewells are expected to be ready for use; and

(d) the estimated cost involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will assist the State Government in the construction of 250 tubewells in the scarcity areas of Rajasthan as a famine-relief and irrigation measure. Water available from these tubewells would be utilised for drinking water for cattle, as well as for growing fodder, other allied agricultural uses, and for domestic purposes.

(b) One hundred and twenty-five tubewells will be drilled at the sites already selected by the Rajasthan Government while for the remaining 125 tubewells it is proposed to carry out Geophysical survey of the areas selected by the State Government with the assistance of the Geological Survey of India.

(c) and (d). The construction of 250 tubewells by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation is expected to be completed by March, 1966. Conveyance of water and other civil works would have to be arranged by the State Government. It is understood that the State Government has prepared a comprehensive scheme for the purpose and the total estimated expenditure including the cost of tubewells is Rs. 5 crores.

Four Persons run down by Train

202. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four Bandwalas (musicians) were run over by a passenger train near a Culvert between Hakimpur and Moradabad stations on the Moradabad-Delhi Section of the Northern Railway on the 14th May, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 12-5-64, while train No. 2 MD, Delhi-Moradabad Passenger was running between Kailsa and Hakimpur stations, four trespassers were run over and killed on the Gangan Bridge.

Indian Airlines Corporation

203. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation is charging Rs. 4 per head for taking passengers from its city booking office in Goa to the airport;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) whether it is proposed to do away with this so as to bring uniformity at all places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). There is a long trip between Panjim and Dabolim Airport involving a ferry crossing at Courtlam which is about 12 miles from Dabolim Airport. After the ferry crossing Panjim is another about 12 miles. It takes about two hours to perform this journey. Even before Indian Airlines Corporation started operating air service to Goa, a levy of Rs. 5|- per passenger one-way trip used to be made by the previous carrier for the journey between Panjim and Dabolim Airport. The Corporation have reported that they have authorised their agent to charge Rs. 4/- each way per passenger for journey between Panpim and Dabolim and Rs. 2/- each way between Dabolim and Courtlam. Children under 6 years of age are carried free.

(c) No, Sir.

Village Volunteer Force

204. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Village Volunteer Force has not been able to function effectively for want of organised leadership; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to ask for the help of the National Cadet Corps for educating, training and activising the members of the rural force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Frontier Mail

205. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to introduce a moving cloak room on the Frontier Mail;

(b) if so, whether the cloak room will be opened to all passengers; and

(c) the total expenditure expected to be incurred on this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A moving cloak room has been introduced with effect from Ist May 1964 on 3 Dn/ 4 UP Frontier Mail trains as an experimental measure.

(b) This facility is available for the present to First Class passengers only.

(c) No extra expenditure is at present involved in the scheme.

Cooperatives to help Backward Classes

206. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Co-operation among backward classes has recommended the setting up of a national corporation for the development of co-operation among backward and tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) Yes.

(b) This recommendation of the Working Group was discussed, along with other recommendations, at a conference of State Ministers of Cooperation and State Minister-in-charge of Welfare of Backward Classes on 6th May, 1964. In the light of the recommendations of the above conference, this question is under consideration of the Ministry.

D. B. K. Railway Project

207. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of D. B. K. (Dandakaranya-Bolangir-Kiriburu) Railway Project is going on according to schedule;

(b) which portions of this Railway line have now been completed where movement of goods and passenger trains has started; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for electrification of certain sections of the track and if so, which?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Sambalpur-Titilagarh (113 miles) and Bimlagarh-Kiriburu (25.63 miles) new lines have been completed and already opened to goods traffic. The Titilagarh-Balangir portion of the Sambalpur-Titilagrah line has also been opened to passenger traffic.

(c) Not at present.

Recovery of Sugar Mills

208. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the uptodate average recovery of Sugar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the reasons of low recovery of sugar in the western districts of U.P.; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make good this deficiency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 9·50 per cent up to 30th April, 1964.

(b) and (c). The recovery in Western districts of Uttar Pradesh has been lower this year on account of damage done by pests, diseases, drought and frost. Intensive cane development schemes have been started in factory areas to improve the quality of cane.

Sugar Mill in Assam

209. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have requested the Central Government to issue a licence for a sugar mill to be set up in Cachar district in Assam;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam have recommended the application of the Eastern Sugar Mills Ltd. Shillong, for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new joint stock sugar factory in Chargola Valley of District Cachar (Assam). The decision on the application is expected to be known shortly.

Asian Agricultural Cooperative Conference

211. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was one of the observers at the second Asian Agricultural Co-operative Conference held at Tokyo;

(b) if so, who represented India there;

(c) whether any report has been submitted to the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. It was represented by a delegation.

(b) 1. Shri N. E. S. Raghavachari. Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation.

2. Shri Brahm Prakash, General Secretary of the National Cooperative Union of India.

3. Shri Ganga Lal Casewa, Secretary, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

चावल कुकर

२१२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री दाजी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान ८ मई, १९६४ के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस

समाचार की ओर गया है कि नई दिल्ली की एक गृहिणी ने १५ मिनट में चावल पका देने वाले कुकर का अन्वेषण किया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कुकर की जांच पड़ताल कर ली गई है और उसकी उपयोगिता का पता लगा लिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस कुकर के व्यापारिक स्तर पर निर्माण की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) :(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रकाशित समाचार से ज्ञात होता था कि गृहिणी अपने आविष्कार की पेटेंट कराने का विचार कर रही थी।

Corporation to Promote Tourism

213. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of a corporation to promote tourism has been shelved;

(b) if not, when this will be set up; and

(c) in what way the corporation will function?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details regarding the scope and functions of the proposed corporations are being worked out and it is expected that they will be set up in three months time.

Catering Training School

214. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Catering Training School;

(b) if so, when this will be established; and

(c) what would be the special features of training in catering in the school?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A proposal to open a Training School for catering staff is under examination. It will provide courses having a bias in favour of Railway catering. The details of the proposal are being worked out and it is too early to take any decision regarding the date of opening of the School.

Prices of Articles in Cooperative Stores

215. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any check has been made to see that the prices charged by the Delhi State Central Co-operative Stores for various articles sold by it do not exceed the prices prevailing in the market;

(b) whether any machinery has been provided to check the irregularities or complaints regarding (i) the poor quality of articles supplied and (ii) charging of higher prices with a view to safeguard the consumers' interests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No Sir. The prices of the articles are fixed by the managing committee of the stores within the frame-work of its bye-laws. In respect of controlled articles where the prices are fixed by Government, the Civil Supplies Department checks whether the terms of licence are observed.

(b) No Sir. Except in respect of controlled items.

(c) The Inspectorate staff of the Civil Supplies Departments checks prices and quality of controlled commodities.

Agricultural Universities

216. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open three new Agricultural Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). At present four Agricultural Universities are functioning in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Orissa. Three more Agricultural Universities are being established in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Necessary legislation has already been enacted by the State Governments concerned for this purpose.

बौडपुर स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

२१७. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या **रेलवे** मन्त्री १४ अप्रैल, १९६४ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१५३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत ८ मार्च, १९६४ को बौडपुर स्टेशन (दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे) पर मद्रास-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस की मालगाड़ी से जो टक्कर हुई थी क्या उसकी जांच पूर्ण हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जांच सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुई है।

गाड़ियों की रफ्तार

२१८. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या **रेलवे** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे की बड़ी लाइन के सेक्शनों पर फ्रण्टियर मेल तथा अन्य डाकगाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने के लिये कई सालों से विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय मामला किस अवस्था में है ;

(ग) क्या इसके लिये कुछ लाइनों को भी बदलना पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं। इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

Resale of Used Railway Tickets

219. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket involving resale of used railway tickets has recently been unearthed by the Anti-Fraud-Squad of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details of revelations to the preliminary investigations; and

(c) the action being taken to eliminate the racket?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of checks conducted at Delhi, Kanpur and Allahabad, two instances of sale of old used tickets after redating them came to notice. The case has been made over to the Special Police Establishment for further investigation.

(c) Possibility of using a dating machine which will perforate the date of issue on card tickets, eliminating the scope for redating of tickets is under examination.

Fire in Dakota in Flight

220. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Dakota aircraft caught fire in mid-air on the 16th April, 1964 within two minutes of its taking off from Jorhat necessitating immediate landing back;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident;

(c) whether the Dakota aircraft is not considered suitable for Assam region and as such Fokker Friendship aircraft had been introduced there; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the withdrawal of this latter type of aircraft from Jorhat services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The facts are that an Indian Airlines Corporation Dakota aircraft VT-ATZ operating Service No. 212 from Mohanbari to Calcutta made a precautionary landing at Jorhat on the 16th April, 1964, because a white smoke trail was seen after take off.

(b) The port engine had failed resulting in an oil leak which caused the smoke trail.

(c) No, Sir, Dakota aircraft was not considered unsuitable for operation in Assam Region. However, on the Indian Airlines Corporation acquiring 5 Friendship aircraft in 1961, it was decided to operate them largely in the Eastern region with a view to provide more comfort to the travelling public in that area.

(d) Prior to 1st February, 1964, a Friendship Service was operated on the route Calcutta|Gauhati|Jorhat| Mohanbari with the introduction of Caravelle from 1st February, 1964, some Viscounts were introduced on regional routes to provide faster and more comfortable air travel as well as to give additional passenger carrying capacity. However, the sector Jorhat| Mohanbari involves only 20 minutes flying time and since it was uneconomical to land the aircraft at Jorhat and later at Mohanbari, this service has been operating on the route Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari.

I. A. C. Flights

221. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) how many IAC flights on (i) Calcutta-Jorhat (ii) Calcutta-Silchar and (iii) Calcutta-Imphal routes had to be cancelled during the period from 1st March to the 15th May, 1964;

(b) the reasons for each cancellation; and

(c) how many of these cancellations were made on account of mechanical trouble in the aircraft?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Of the 390 scheduled services planned for operation from Calcutta to Jorhat, Silchar and Imphal during the period 1st March to 15th May, 1964, 18 full services were cancelled, due to non-availability of aircraft and 8 due to bad weather. In addition 64 sector cancellations were made during the same period, 44 due to bad weather, 10 due to non-availability of aircraft, 4 for mechanical trouble, 2 on account of non-availability of crew in time, 2 due to the aircraft being bogged at the runway and 2 services due to closure of runway.

Bombay Docks

222. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of lorries for the transport of grain from the Bombay Docks had held up the work of clearance of stocks accumulated at the Docks, thus rendering the recent agreement between the labourers and Government contractors for increased wages fruitless; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to make more trucks available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fokker Friendship Aircraft Service to Jorhat

223. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to re-introduce Fokker Friendship aircraft on Calcutta-Jorhat route with effect from the 1st April, 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons why it was not implemented; and

(c) whether some Friendship aircraft had been diverted from the Assam Sector to U.P. and Rajasthan sectors and if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Corporation had plans to introduce on an experimental basis a Friendship service Calcutta|Gauhati|Jorhat on the basis that the Calcutta|Chittagong Friendship service would be discontinued. It became necesasry, however, to continue the Calcutta-Chittagong Friendship service. The Corporation have indicated that they would consider operating a Friendship service to Jorhat as soon as Friendship or equivalent capacity becomes available.

(c) The Friendship Service had to be withdrawn from the Calcutta|Agartala route so as to allow an earlier departure out of Calcutta for Delhi which would permit an earlier schedule through Udaipur. Due to lack of night landing facilities at Udaipur, the Friendship service had many a time to overfly Udaipur.

Bombay Docks

224. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Food and **Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had to pay Rs. 55,000 daily as demurrage to the dock authorities of Bombay for go-slow tactics by the Stevedors of Bombay dock in the last week of April, 1964;

(b) whether this is also a fact that huge stocks of fertiliser and foodgrains piled up there; and

(c) if so, why ships were not diverted to some other ports for unloading?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The approximate average shed demurrage per day pay-

able to Port authorities in the last week of April 1964 was about Rs. 524.

(b) Yes; but since cleared substantially.

(c) The possibilities of diverting the affected vessels to other ports were explored and whatever diversions were found feasible, were made.

Import of Foodgrains

225. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of foodgrains has declined in the past two years;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether this had any effect on foodgrains in the internal market; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to stabilise the foodgrain prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Railway Accidents Committee

226. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special branch has been opened in the Railway Board's office to implement the recommendations made by the Railway Accidents Committee; and

(b) if so, which are the recommendations the branch has presently taken in hand for implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2914/64].

Naroj Railway Bridge Accident

227. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1705 on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the amount of compensation paid so far to the families of persons killed as a result of the accident at the Naroj railway bridge on the S. E. Railway on the 15th January, 1963;

(b) whether all the families have received the compensation; and

(c) whether any party other than the Railway Administration was also responsible for the payment of this compensation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The contractors who were liable, under the contract, to pay compensation to the injured employees and the families of the workmen who were killed, have intimated that they have deposited with the Additional District Magistrate & Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Cuttack, 50 drafts each of Rs. 3,500/- for payment of compensation to the relatives of the 50 deceased wrokmen. In addition to this compensation, the contractors paid, as *ex-gratia* relief, an amount of Rs. 200/- to the relatives of each of the 50 deceased. The contractors have also made an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 200/- to each of the injured persons numbering 24.

(b) The responsibility for making payments to the families of the deceased workmen was that of the Additional District Magistrate and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Cuttack, and the Railway Administration have no information in this regard.

(c) As already stated in part (a) above, the responsibility for the payment of compensation under the contract was that of the contractors only and the Railway have no responsibility in the matter.

Betel-nuts

228. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of betel-nuts in demand and produced in India;

(b) the countries from which the nuts are imported into this country; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the production due to the extraordinary rise in price of nuts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Estimated demand: 11·00 lakh quintals. Production (1962-63): 9·70 lakh quintals.

(b) Imports are mainly from Singaproe and Federation of Malaya.

(c) Yes. The Indian Central Arecanut Committee has, in collaboration with the arecanut growing States, launched developmental programmes in the various arecanut growing States for increasing the production of this commodity.

Sugar Crisis in Delhi

229. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daji:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent sugar crisis in Delhi has been resolved; and

(b) if so, the present position?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There has been some difficulty in Delhi recently about availability of sugar. The position is improving with the arrival of fresh supplies and intensification of checking of distribution arrangements by the Delhi Administration.

I.A.C. Viscount Crash Enquiry

230. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the enquiry into the I.A.C. Viscount crash near Agra on the 10th September, 1963 in which 19 persons were killed has been received; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The report into the Indian Airlines Corporation Viscount aircraft near Agra on the 11th September, 1963 involving 18 fatalities has not yet been received.

Telephone Exchange at Balugon in Puri

231. Shri Rama Chandra Malick: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whetner it has been decided to open a Telephone Exchange at Balugon in the Puri District (Orissa);

(b) if so, when it is likely to be opened; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). A Telephone Exchange has been opened at Balugon in the district of Puri on 29-2-64.

(c) The total amount sanctioned for the scheme is Rs. 43,200.

Public Telephone Call Offices in Orissa

232. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police stations, Block Headquarters and Tehsildar Head Offices in the State of Orissa still to be connected by public telephone call offices and/or telegraph connections; and

(b) the steps being taken to instal these connections?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagawati) (a) *Police Stations in Orissa*: 72 without Telegraph offices, 166 without Public Call Offices.

Block Headquarters in Orissa: 122 without Telegraph offices, 192 without Public Call Offices.

Anchal Stations (equivalent to Tehsils): 22 without Telegraph offices, 38 without Public Call Offices.

(b) Telegraph facilities are proposed to be provided at Block Headquarters and Police Stations during the next few years in spite of losses that may be involved. The particulars of material requirements are being collected.

Telephone facilities may be provided at these Stations when they are found to be remunerative.

Employees of the S.E. Railway

233. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the South Eastern Railway who are still temporary and have not been confirmed as on the 1st January, 1964; and

(b) the number of scheduled caste employees among them.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Hostel at Cuttack

234. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in the Railway Hostel at Cuttack (Orissa) at present;

(b) the total capacity of this hostel; and

(c) the total amount spent so far on the construction of building?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Two only, the remaining 44 having left after completion of final examination or due to closing of schools and colleges for the summer vacation.

(b) 50.

(c) Rs. 1,40,376/-.

Cooperative Credit Societies on South Eastern Railway

235. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of Cooperative Credit Societies functioning at present on the South Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Only one Cooperative Credit Society by the name of the South Eastern Railway Employees' Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd., Garden Reach, Kidderpore, with jurisdiction over the entire railway, is functioning on the South Eastern Railway.

Aerodrome near Periyar Lake in Kerala

236. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to build an aerodrome near the Periyar Lake in Kerala;

(b) whether the site has been selected;

(c) whether any representation has been received regarding the land that is proposed to be acquired for this purpose; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on the complaint in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The question of constructing an aerodrome near Periyar Lake for tourist promotion is under examination.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Representations have been received against locating an aerodrome at Kumili near Periyar Lake.

(d) The State Government are examining suitable sites for the aerodrome and the Civil Aviation Department are also associated with them. The Civil Aviation Department will keep in mind the representations received.

Price of Rice in Kerala

237. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the first half of May, 1964 there was an increase of price of rice in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to tide over the difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was mainly due to the increase in prices of rice in Andhra Pradesh and Madras which are the main sources of supply of rice to Kerala.

(c) The quantum of issue of rice from fair price shops in Kerala has been doubled from the 17th May, 1964. The Kerala Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1964, is being strictly enforced. Assistance is also being rendered to private trade in getting supplies of rice from Andhra Pradesh and Madras markets.

Marine Engines for Fish Industry

238. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import marine engines for developing fish industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Third Plan scheme for the mechanisation of fishing boats, it is proposed to import 500 marine diesel engines from Denmark and Yugoslavia for destination to the States on condition that an equal number of engines is purchased by the State Governments from the indigenous manufacturers.

Tourist Traffic in South

239. { Shri R. Dharmalingam: / Shri R. Muthu Gounder:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had enquired into the reasons why there is not much tourist traffic in Southern States generally and Madras in particular;

(b) if so, the nature of the enquiry;

(c) whether it is a fact that adequate publicity is not given about South India in foreign countries which results in the reduced flow of tourist traffic in the South?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal enquiry was held but the question has been studied from time to time by the Department of Tourism, and it has revealed that about 30 per cent. of foreign tourists do include the South in their itinerary. The main reasons why a larger number do not visit the South are (i) that the average stay of tourists from

the West is about 19 days and during this period they cover more well-known places like Agra, Kashmir, Delhi, etc., (ii) most international flights touch Bombay, Calcutta, and Delhi, and cruise and passenger ships mostly touch Bombay and Calcutta. Only 13.2 per cent. tourists arrive at Madras and Dhanushkodi, while 77.9 per cent arrive in Bombay, Calcuta, and Delhi, and the tendency is to visit centres in the vicinity of the port of arrival, and (iii) because of less demand, transport accommodation and other facilities in the South are not as highly developed as they are in the North.

(c) On the contrary, in order to encourage tourists to visit South India, considerable publicity is done by the Tourist Offices overseas on South India. Advertisements in colour and black and white and photographs of tourist attractions in the South have been placed in leading journals and newspapers. News releases are sent out regularly on Southern festivals and special South Indian itineraries are prepared and mailed with relevant literature to travel agents. Itineraries of travel agents, travel writers, photographers who are invited to India as guests of the Government include places in the South.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy

240. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government for the purchase of rice and paddy from Orissa State during the procurement period from 1st October to the end of December, 1963; and

(b) the quantities of rice and paddy purchased Statewise, by or on behalf of the Centre during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Government of India did not purchase any rice or paddy from Orissa State during the period 1st October to 31st December, 1963.

(b) The following quantities of rice were purchased in the different States by or on behalf of the Central Government and delivered to them during the period 1st October to 31st December, 1963:

	(Quantity in tonnes) Rice
Andhra Pradesh	6,860
Madras	5,433
Madhya Pradesh	27,731
Punjab	106,103
Uttar Pradesh	28,287

No purchases of paddy were made by or on behalf of the Centre during this period.

Procurement Price for Rice

241. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement price for rice and paddy per quintal has been fixed for various States for the next harvest season; and

(b) if so, the price fixed for the different States and in particular for Orissa State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The procurement prices for rice in the various States and of both rice and paddy in Assam have been fixed for the remainder of the Third Plan period.

(b) A statement showing the prices fixed for various States, including Orissa, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2915/64].

Training of Sarapanches

242. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the number of institutions for training of Sarpanches and Nayab Sara-

panches running in the country at present, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A statement showing the required information is attached.

STATEMENT

	Name of the State	No. of Instutions for training of Sarpanches and Nayab Sarpanches (according to available information as up to 31-5-64)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	2
3.	Gujrat	3
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	12
6.	Maharashtra	10
7.	Mysore	4
8.	Orissa	2
9.	Punjab	12
10.	Rajasthan	10
11.	Uttar Pradesh	25
12.	West Bengal	2
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1
14.	Tripura	1
15.	Manipur	1
		90

Pakistani Nationals at Calcutta Port

243. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 297 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Vacancies have been filled up;

(b) the number of Pakistani nationls still working under the Calcutta Port Comissioners;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to remove them in the interest of national security; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Of the 1404 vacancies existing on the 2nd May, 1964 1167 have been filled. There is a trade dispute relating to 135 promotion vacancies and these will be filled when the result of the voluntary arbitration to which the dispute has been referred is known. The question of filling the remaining vacancies is still under the consideration of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

(b). 577.

(c) and (d). At the time of partition a large number of Pakistani nationals were working in the Calcutta Port marine services. An assurance was given to the Pakistani employees at that time that they would be allowed to continue in service until retirement. It is not proposed to withdraw this assurance.

Theft of Explosives

244. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 289 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the trial of the case regarding the theft of explosives from a sealed Railway wagon has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Production

245. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where foodgrains production showed an increase in 1963 as compared to the preceding year;

(b) whether the increase in production referred to in part (a) above

was due to increase in acreage of the crops or due to better yield of the crops; and if it was the latter, what are the positive steps to which the better yield is attributable; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the production in other States which have shown a decrease in production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a). Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Manipur and Tripura have shown an increase in the production of foodgrains in 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62.

(b) and (c). Increase in production in the States mentioned in (a) above is mostly due to better yields of crops, except in the case of Tripura where it is due to increase in acreage. The measures taken to increase foodgrains production broadly include greater emphasis on irrigation, soil conservation, manures and fertilisers, plant protection and improved cultural practices. In addition, Intensive Cultivation Programmes are being taken up for increasing the production of rice, wheat, millets and pulses in areas of maximum potential.

Similar measures are being emphasised in other States as well. It may, however, be noted that in a vast country like India, where less than 20 per cent of the cultivated area receives irrigation, weather plays an important role in determining the actual crop output in the different States in a given year.

Stamp in Honour of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

246. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2837 on the 5th May, 1964 regarding stamp in honour of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and state:

(a) whether the demand for the stamps from foreign countries as well as inside India is proposed to be fully met;

(b) if so, how; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Demands have so far been fully met. Sufficient stocks of 55 nP are available. Stocks of 15 nP are rather low. Demands to the extent stocks are available will be met.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Commemorative stamps are generally not reprinted as in that event they lose their philatelic value.

Mail Train between Delhi and Bhatinda

247. Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mail Train is being introduced on the metre gauge line between Delhi and Bhatinda *via* Hissar; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Deluxe Train between Delhi and Howrah

248. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of heavy rush in the bi-weekly Deluxe train which runs between Howrah and Delhi; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to minimise the rush?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rice Production in West Bengal

249. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that current stock position and harvest reports indicate that West Bengal will face an overall deficit of about 10 lakh tons of rice this year;

(b) whether the State Government have requested the Central Government to help with additional supply of 300 tons of rice in excess of promised amount of one lakh ton;

(c) whether it is a fact that the maximum selling price of paddy and rice has been fixed with a view to stablising the markets; and

(d) whether most of the rice mills in West Bengal have stopped working because of the alleged non-availability of paddy at Government controlled price?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). The Government of Bengal have recently estimated the deficit of cereals at 15 lakh tonnes.

(b) Based on that estimate a quantity of 4 lakh tonnes of rice has been asked for by the West Bengal Government in addition to the promised quantity of one lakh tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have received reports that some rice mills in West Bengal are not getting adequate supplies of paddy.

Central Mechanised Farm at Jetsar

250. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract for the supply of Soviet agricultural machinery for the Jetsar Central Mechanised Farm in Rajasthan was signed in New Delhi on the 7th May, 1964 between India and U.S.S.R.;

(b) the total cost of machinery and equipment to be imported from U.S.S.R. for the farm; and

(c) the estimated production of crops and fodder of the proposed farm at the initial stage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 23.45 lakhs.

(c) Crops—1.28 lakh mds. per year
Fodder—1 lakh mds. per year.

Rice and Paddy Control Order

251. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have suspended operation of the Rice and Paddy Control Order in view of the ruling by the Calcutta High Court;

(b) whether any other State had to face the same situation; and

(c) what further steps have been taken to enforce some regulating provisions on the dealers, so as to stop

them from indulging into any malpractices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The West Bengal Government have not suspended the operation of the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1964. In compliance with the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta, only the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 5 of the said Order have been withheld from operation in respect of one particular dealer who has obtained a Civil Rule from the said Court.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कृषि का विकास

२५३. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थ के उत्पादन हेतु सरकार ने कितने रुपये खर्च करने की योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) कौन-कौन से खाद्य पदार्थ कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में पैदा होंगे ;

(ग) उस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(घ) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की जनता का सहयोग किस प्रकार मिल रहा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ) पूछी गई जानकारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उनसे मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे बुक स्टाल

२५४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **रेलवे** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कं० द्वारा भारत के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर संचालित बुक स्टालों को बन्द करने का विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कब तक बन्द कर दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

कृषि उत्पादों का निर्यात

२५५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार १९६४–६५ में कौन से कृषि उत्पादों को बाहर भेजने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) सरकार जिन चीजों को बाहर निर्यात करने के बारे में करार करने जा रही है उनके बारे में क्या किसानों से यह कहा गया है कि उन्हें सर्वोत्तम किस्म का बनायें; और

(ग) उन चीजों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके बारे में किसानों को कब और कैसे बताया गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) भारत से सामान्यतः निम्न महत्वपूर्ण कृषि जिन्सों का निर्यात किया जाता है :—

१. अनावश्यक तेल

१. मूंगफली तेल

२. अरण्डी का तेल

३. अलसी के तेल समेत अन्य तेल

२. खलें

३. आवश्यक तेल

१. निम्बू घास का तेल

२. चन्दन की लकड़ी का तेल।

३. अन्य आवश्यक तेल।

४. फल और सब्जी तथा सब्जी उत्पाद

१. प्याज

२. आलू

३. ताजे फल

४. अखरोट

५. अचार और चटनी ।

५. कच्चा ऊन

६. हड्डियां

७. काजू की गिरी

८. लाख

९. तम्बाकू

१०. दालें

११. चीनी

१२. मसाले

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों और उनकी विस्तार एजेंसियों का निरन्तर प्रयास है कि देश की भीतरी और निर्यात दोनों मण्डियों के लिए उन्नत फसलों के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

वाराणसी में पत्रों का वितरण

२५६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी में पत्रों के वितरण का काम उचित ढंग से और ठीक समय पर नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां के डाकघरों में जनता के साथ कर्मचरियों का व्यवहार संतोषजनक नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनको या डाक-तार निदेशालय में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) एक दिसम्बर, १९६३ में और दूसरी जनवरी, १९६४ में दो शिकायतें एक ही व्यक्ति से प्राप्त हुई थीं ।

(घ) वाराणसी मंडल के प्रवर डाक घर अधीक्षक ने शिकायत करने वाले व्यक्ति से पूछताछ की थी और कुछ सूचना मांगी थी, जिसने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया । शिकायत करने वाले व्यक्ति से जो टाउन इन्सपेक्टर व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिलने गया उसे पता चला कि वे शहर से बाहर गये हुए हैं । पत्रों के लिए कोई पेटी आदि न रहने से और मकान में ताला लगा होने के कारण डाकिये के पास दरवाजे की दरारों से पत्र अन्दर डालने के सिवाय और कोई चारा न था ।

257. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway administration is proceeding with the implementation of the plan to construct an avoiding railway line connecting New Delhi and Ghaziabad; and

(b) if so, the progress made up to date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. It is part of the sanctioned project "Providing Goods Avoiding Lines between Ghaziabad and Tughlakabad including Second Yamuna Bridge".

(b) The progress of the portion, New Delhi to Ghaziabad is 50 per cent. The progress of the whole project is 44 per cent.

Caravelle Planes

258. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines Corporation is carrying on any negotiations

with France for the acquisition of more Caravelle planes:

(b) the present position thereof; and

(c) what other programmes are in hand for the development of Indian Airilines Corporation services for the remaining period of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Central Government have approved of the purchase of a 4th Caravelle Jet aircraft by the Indian Airlines on a credit basis. The terms of purchase are under negotiation.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

White Tigers

259. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for multiplication of white tigers in India followning the acquisition of a pair of them from the Maharaja of Rewa has met with any success; and

(b) whether the cubs born to the white tigress in Delhi zoo have survived the hostility of the mother?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The cubs have been separated from the mother and are being hand reared satisfactorily with a goat as foster mother supplemented by Glaxo baby food.

Grow More Food Campaign

260. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken to step up "Grow More Food" campaign in all States, State-Wise; and

(b) the amount of grant given to each State during 1964-65?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subagh Singh): (a) Steps taken to bring about rapid increase in Food production in all States are more or less the same but for slight modifications as required according to local conditions. These steps are broadly as follows:

(1) Greater emphasis has been laid on:

(a) *Minor Irrigation & Soil Conservation.*—These programmes have been accelerated and the Third Plan targets for these programmes have been raised. The success of the accelerated programmes is being ensured through additional allocations over and above the provisions included in Annual Plans of States in 1963-64 as well as during the current year.

(b) Fuller utilisation of irrigation potential.

(c) *Supply of fertilizers and manures*—

(i) reduction in the price of urea by Rs. 100 per tonne;

(ii) grant of rebate at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per tonne per month for storage of fertilisers during the non-manuring season;

(iii) provision of subsidy on transport of fertilisers by road upto a distance of 500 kilometres; and

(iv) increasing the number of fertiliser demonstrations and trials in cultivators fields.

(d) *Seed multiplication and distribution.*—A premium upto Rs. 2 per maund is being given for improved seeds of foodgrains and pulses (other than hybrid maize), with a view to encourage institutional agencies like Panchayats, Cooperatives and other agencies recognized by the States to undertake distribution of improved seeds more extensively than hitherto.

(e) *Popularization of Plant protection and other improved agricultural practices and implements:* Short term credit facilities to the States have een extended so as to cover the purchase of pesticides also.

(f) Intensive cultivation programmes for rice, millets and pulses have been introduced in selected districts. For this purpose extension machinery has been strengthened. To guide and supervise the implementation of the programme in States, a Director General, Intensive Cultivation Areas has been appointed at the Centre.

(2) Administrative arrangements for coordination of agricultural programmes have been and are being strengthened at various levels.

(3) The important problems relating to food production are reviewed periodically by the Agricultural Production Board set up at the Centre and suitable suggestions are made to States.

(4) Village Level Workers have been assigned only one set of task namely, to organize agricultural extension and supplies and help village panchayats and cooperatives to draw up and implement village production plans in agriculture.

(5) The Community Development budget has been reorientated so as to cater to the needs of agriculture to the maximum possible extent.

(6) Joint Central Teams on Agricultural production drawn from the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, C.D.& Coop. and Irrigation and Power are visiting at present different States.

(b) Under the revised procedure introduced from 1958-59 the Central financial assistance for the State Plan Schemes is released to the States under the main Heads of Development and not for individual schemes or group of schemes. Accordingly, there is no allocation separately in respect of Grow More Food Schemes. Assistance for such schemes is covered under the broad sub-head "Agricultural Productoin". For agricultural production schemes including minor irrigation a provision of Rs. 15:57 crores has been made in the current year's budget for giving grants to State Plan Schemes.

Railway Line between Jawanwala Shah to Guler

261. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 995 on the 27th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the project report and stimate for laying an alternative railway line between Jawanwala Shah and Guler Stations on the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section of the Northern Railway have been finalised for the implementation of the Pong Dam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet. The Project report and the Estimate, prepared by the Railway, are under examination.

(b) According to the Project Report and estimate, the proposed realignment will be about 20.32 miles long and is estimated to cost Rs. 5.09 crores.

Sugar Factories in Mysore State

262. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for starting co-operative sugar factories received by Mysore State in Tungabhadra Project area; and

(b) how much area covered by the Tungabhadra Project is reserved for sugarcane?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Only one, Sir.

(b) The required information is not readily available.

Availability of Sugarcane

263. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed to visit Kamalapur area to study the availability of sugarcane in that area;

(b) if so, when it is going to visit and inspect the place; and

(c) the sugarcane area in Kamalapur and Anegundi and Gangawati Taluka area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; a study team is scheduled to visit Kamalapur area in the first half of June, 1964.

(c) The information is not readily available.

Accumulation of Tobacco

264. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of the cured virginia tobacco of different grades is lying unsold with small traders and growers in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Guntur District;

(b) if so, the estimated quantities of different grades lying unsold; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for its disposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is reported that about 30 million pounds of tobacco are lying unsold out of an estimated production of 185 million pounds. About 50 per cent of the unsold tobacco is reported to be of the high grade.

(c) Efforts are being made to locate new foreign buyers for Indian tobacco. Steps are being taken to organise more Cooperative Societies of tobacco growers.

Quota of Sugar for Madras

265. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quotas of sugar fixed for States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the basis for fixing the sugar quotas for different States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The quotas of sugar fixed for the States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh were 11,000 tonnes and 8,000 tonnes respectively. On account of fall in the production of sugar during the 1963-64 season, these quotas have been reduced by 5 per cent along with those of other States from the month of March, 1964.

(b) The quotas were fixed after taking into account the availability of sugar and off-take of individual States directly from factories during the last six months of the previous control period, *i. e.* April to September, 1961, when the supply position was easy.

Cooperative Societies

266. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and representatives of the Apex Marketing Societies regarding the specific role the cooperatives could play in the stabilisation of prices of foodgrains has been implemented;

(b) if so, the additional financial assistance that is being given to the

co-operatives to implement the scheme; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to strengthen the cooperatives to function effectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been advised to implement the recommendations and take immediate steps to ensure that cooperative marketing societies effect larger purchases of foodgrains during 1964-65.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance will be in the shape of increased share capital contribution by the State Governments, assistance for the purchase of transport vehicles, loans and subsidies for godowns, creation of price fluctuation fund, exemption from levy etc.

कृषि के अन्तर्गत भूमि

२६७. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९४८ के पूर्व कितने एकड़ भूमि में सारे देश में अनाज पैदा होता था ;

(ख) अब कितने एकड़ भूमि में अनाज पैदा होता है और क्या अब कुछ भूमि बढ़ गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भूमि चरागाहों और जंगलात को तोड़कर बढ़ाई गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी भूमि है जो चरागाहें तोड़ कर बढ़ाई गई हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). देश में अनाज की खेती के अन्तर्गत भूमी का कुल क्षेत्र १९४६-४७ में २१३० लाख एकड़ और १९६०-६१ में २८६० लाख एकड़ था। परन्तु ये आंकड़े कृषि आंकड़ों के अनुसार क्षेत्र में क्रमिक बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण तुलनीय नहीं हैं। रिपोर्टिंग क्षेत्र १९४६-४७ में ५७०० लाख एकड़ था जो १९६०-६१ में बढ़कर ७३९० लाख एकड़ हो गया।

(ग) और (घ). जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा माल गाड़ी पर आक्रमण

२६८. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १० मई, १९६४ को मनीपुर रोड की ओर जाने वाली माल गाड़ी पर नागा विद्रोहियों के सशस्त्र दल ने आक्रमण कर दिया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि आक्रमण के परिणामस्वरूप उस गाड़ी के ड्राइवर और फायरमैन घायल हो गये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नागा विद्रोहियों की इन आक्रामक कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) यह क्षेत्र सैनिक अधिकारियों के कार्य-क्षेत्र में है जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और एहतियाती उपाय किये हैं।

Processing Units

269. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy back-log of un-installed processing units in the Co-operative Sector during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods;

(b) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The reasons for heavy back-log may be briefly classified as under:—

(i) lack of finance for meeting the block capital requirements;

(ii) non-availability of suitable sites;

(iii) delays in the matter of land acquisition proceedings;

(iv) shortage of construction material;

(v) non-availability of requisite type of machinery of delay in getting the machinery;

(vi) lack of technical guidance;

(vii) delay in getting licences for paddy processing units under the Rice Milling Industries (Regulation) Act.

(c) The Government have already taken certain steps to facilitate installation of these units quickly. These steps include the following:—

(i) model blue prints of various types of processing units have been drawn up and circulated to State governments;

(ii) arrangements have been made with State Finance Corporations/Refinance Corporation and State Bank of India to finance the block capital requirements of these cooperatives;

(iii) The state governments have been requested to establish separate boards/committees to look after the programme of cooperative processing;

(iv) with a view to facilitate speedy establishment of cooperative rice mills, the state governments, to whom all the powers under the Act have been delegated, have recently been requested to invoke section 18 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act for promoting establishment of cooperative rice mills in selected areas, keeping in view the requirements of hand-pounding industry.

The progress of the processing programme in different states is being constantly reviewed by the Government and the National Cooperative Development Corporation. The National Cooperative Development Corporation is expected to prepare master plans for development of cooperative processing in selected areas in respect of selected commodities in consultation with the State Governments. In view of the measures already initiated better progress in the installation of the processing units is expected.

Sugar Mills

270. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the additional licensed production capacity of sugar to be created during the next seven years is to be allotted to the co-operative sector;

(b) whether the optput of six sugar factories in Maharashtra this year fell short of last year's production by 32,000 tons, owing to diversion of

their normal cane supply to the co-operative factories; and

(c) the response from the mills, which had been urged by Government to pay more for their cane to prevent its diversion for manufacture of Gur and Khandsari?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Not necessarily. Additional capacity in the Sugar Industry is licensed by way of expansion in existing units, both joint stock and co-operative, as well as by establishment of new factories. In the matter of expansions, licences are granted on merits to both joint stock and cooperative sugar factories while preference is given to cooperatives in the matter of establishment of new units.

(b) It is necessary to know the names or locations of the six sugar factories which the Hon'ble Members have in mind for furnishing the required information. Out of 33 factories in Maharashtra, there are 20 cooperatives and 13 joint stock concerns.

(c) This has been satisfactory.

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

271. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sivdasani Report on the development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands recommended that lumbering operations should be taken out of Forest Department and entrusted to a Corporation;

(b) whether any contracts are being signed with private concerns for leasing the forests;

(c) whether it a fact that they are felling trees as they like, and are not even paying royalty;

(d) whether plywood factories are being set up by some private parties; and

(e) whether any co-operative societies are also being set up for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) No. The village Co-operative Societies are however encouraged by awarding the work of clearing and extraction of timber in specified areas.

Fire to Ammunition Wagon

272. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods wagon containing explosives and ammunition caught fire in the Railway Yard at Jabalpur on the 12th May, 1964;

(b) if so, the extent of damage suffered; and

(c) the action taken to inquire into the accident to detect whether this was a case of sabotage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The incident took place on 6th May, 1964 and not on 12th May.

(b) The damage to consignment is estimated to be Rs. 112.50 nP. and damage to wagon Rs. 10. Total Rs. 122.50 nP.

(c) Enquiry has not been finalised yet.

Under-Ground Railway System in Delhi

275. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for an underground railway system in Delhi has been received;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi forwarded in December 1963, a detailed note prepared by Shri K. A. Khan, Traffic Manager, Delhi Transport Undertaking regarding introduction of rapid transit system in Delhi, based on his study tour abroad, for examination by the Ministry of Railways.

(b) According to the above note the rapid transit system will consist of—

(i) 23.7 kms of underground railway system;

(ii) 52.5 kms. of Median Strip system;

(iii) 40 kms of overhead railway system.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have been advised that the resources available to the Railways, both financial and material, are being fully utilised to provide the transport needs of the country, particulraly the transport requirements of the developing industry and of the long distance passengers. The Railways will not be able to undertake provision of transport to meet the special needs of the metropolitan cities such as Delhi. While the Railways will cooperate fully and also assist in formulating the plans they cannot themselves undertake or contribute financially in the construction of works connected with the introduction of rapid transit system as envisaged by Shri Khan. The Delhi Municipal Corporation or the Delhi State will have to undertake such transport services within the Metropolitan City limits and they will have to raise funds to finance the same.

Construction of Sidings and Tracks

274. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the Railway Administration has stopped further investment on the construction of sidings and tracks to avoid wastage of capital assets as a result of the production of coal in the M.P. Coal-fields outstripping the demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The provision of railway lines and sidings to serve the M.P. coalfields is constantly reviewed by the Railways with a view to limit their construction to meet the actual requirements only and to avoid creation of surplus assets. As a result of such review the proposals for construction of 5 sidings in the Central India Coalfields in M.P. serving the coal mines *viz.* Jamuna, Bijuri, Katkona, Bhaskarpara and Characha, have been kept in abeyance.

Production of Foodgrains

275. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the position of the different States in regard to their achievement of the targets of foodgrain production in the first three years of the current Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The position in regard to the Third Plan targets and production of foodgrains during 1961-62 and

1962-63 is indicated below:

(In million tonnes)

States/Union Territories	1965-66 Target	1961-62 achievement*	1962-63 achievement†
1. Andhra Pradesh	8·94	6·87	6·46
2. Assam	2·23	1·71	1·57
3. Bihar	8·42	7·41	7·35
4. Gujarat	3·00	2·40	2·30
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0·59	0·62	0·66
6. Kerala	1·46	1·03	1·13
7. Madhya Pradesh	10·91	9·31	8·49
8. Madras	6·94	5·68	5·64
9. Maharashtra	8·13	6·07	6·39
10. Mysore	4·93	3·87	4·14
11. Orissa	5·71	4·03	3·98
12. Punjab	7·97	6·34	6·49
13. Rajasthan	6·75	5·57	5·07
14. Uttar Pradesh	18·57	14·08	13·46
15. West Bengal	6·78	5·26	4·87
Others	0·83	0·79	0·75
All India	102·16	81·04	78·75

*Partially Revised Estimates.

†Final Estimates.

Information for 1963-64 has not yet become available from States.

दिल्ली में रिंग रेलवे

२७६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में रिंग रेलवे के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : यह प्रायोजना "दिल्ली एवायर्डिंग लाइन्स (रिंग रेलवे)" के नाम से मजूर की गयी है । इस प्रायोजना में दिल्ली-मथुरा लाइन को निज़ामुद्दीन-सफ़दरजंग लाइन से मिलाने के लिए एक रेल-सम्पर्क के निर्माण के अतिरिक्त इस लाइन को दिल्ली-भटिंडा लाइन से मिलाने के लिए इसे सफ़दरजंग स्टेशन से आगे बढ़ाने और दिल्ली भटिंडा लाइन और दिल्ली-अम्बाला लाइन के बीच एक रेल-सम्पर्क के निर्माण के काम शामिल हैं ।

अब तक इस प्रायोजना के काम में कुल मिलाकर ११ प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है ।

दिल्ली में पटेल रोड पर ऊपरी पुल

२७७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री दिल्ली में पटेल रोड पर एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने के बारे में २३ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस परियोजना के तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय परीक्षण में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) कब तक इस काम को आरम्भ करने तथा पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) इस ऊपरी सड़क-पुल को बनाने के लिए पटेल रोड का रास्ता बदलना पड़ेगा । इस सड़क का रास्ता बदलने के सम्बन्ध में टाउन एण्ड कंट्री प्लानिंग आर्गेनाइज़ेशन, दिल्ली ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (Delhi Development Authority) अभी विचार कर रहा है । दिल्ली नगर निगम से पटेल रोड के नये रास्ते के सम्बन्ध में अनुमोदित योजना और पुल पर सड़क की चौड़ाई, पैदल चलने वालों और साइकिलों के लिए रास्ते आदि के बारे में पूरा तकनीकी विवरण प्राप्त होने पर ऊपरी पुल के विस्तृत खाके, नक्शे और खर्च के अनुमान तैयार करने का काम रेलवे शुरू करेगी और तब वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार खर्च के बंटवारे के सम्बन्ध में निश्चय किया जायेगा ।

(ख) अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि पुल कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ।

केवल पुल बनाने का काम निर्माण-कार्य शुरू होने के समय से लगभग दो वर्ष में पूरा होगा ।

Scracity Conditions in Punjab and Rajasthan

278. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 26 on the 6th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scarcity conditions have been worsening in Rajasthan and Punjab during the last month;

(b) the quantum and extent of relief measures to date; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to facilitate the rehabilitation of the famine-stricken people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2919/64].

Linking Jaisalmer by Railway

279. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of linking Jaisalmer by railway; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The possibility of linking Jaisalmer with Pokran by rail was investigated in 1949-50 and it was found that the line would be unremunerative (return being 0.29 per cent). The proposed link is not included in the Railway's programme of construction of new lines for the Third Plan and there is no possibility of its being taken up for construction in the near future.

Bridges on National Highway No. 34

280. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1942 on the 16th April, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of bridges completed on the Gazol-Raiganj part of National Highway No. 34;

(b) the number of bridges under construction which are yet to be completed and the probable time of their completion; and

(c) when the road is to be opened for traffic?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). On Gazol-Raiganj section 13 bridges are under construction. Eleven bridges are expected to be completed by the end of July 1964 and the remaining two by the end of August 1964.

(c) The road is expected to be opened for traffic after all the bridges are ready by the end of August 1964.

Special Stamp

281. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 933 on the 3rd December, 1963 and state when the special stamp of UTKALMANI PANDIT GOPABANDHU DAS was issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The Stamp was issued on the 4th January, 1964.

Aerodrome at Calicut

282. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 780 on the 3rd March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken in the matter of finally selecting a site for the location of an Aerodrome at Calicut;

(b) if so, the name of the place selected; and

(c) when the work will commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). A few more sites in the Calicut area were inspected and a detailed survey of some of them is being conducted. A final decision will be taken after the detailed survey is completed.

Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line

283. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line into a broad gauge line;

(b) if so, when the work will commence; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. This is not one of Railway's Third Plan schemes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Collaboration with Foreign Shipping Firms

284. { Shri Vishram Prasad: / Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some offers from foreign shipping companies to collaborate with private shipping companies in India with about 49 per cent participation in capital investment of the latter have of late been under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, how many such offers are before Government, whom they have been made and what are the general terms of the offers; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In all, nine offers of foreign collaboration with the following Indian shipping companies and individuals have come to the notice of Government so far:—

1. South India Shipping Corporation.
2. V. M. Salgaocar E. Irmao Ltd.
3. V. S. Dempo & Co.
4. Ratnakar Shipping Company.
5. Indian Overseas Shipping Company.
6. Appejay Lines.
7. Mauriyan Shipping Co. (under formation).
8. Shakti Shipping Co. (under formation).
9. Harsha Tankers & Shipping Agency. The offers seek participation in the capital investment of either the existing shipping companies or in the formation of new shipping companies.

(c) Foreign participation in the share capital of the shipping companies upto 40 per cent is permissible under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and Government are disposed to consider such proposals favourably prvided the condition laid down in Section 21 of the Act are fulfilled.

Marathi Sahitya Sammelan

285. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers proceeding from Poona to Goa to attend the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan were inconvenienced due to the detention of the train for about three hours at Poona Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Railway had earlier assured the authorities of the Sammelan that all facilities would be provided to the delegates proceeding to Goa?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). At the request of the Organisers of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held at Margao on 8th to 10th May, 1964, necessary instructions were issued that for persons attending the Sammelan special trains at full public tariff rates may be run for their exclusive use. The organisers were advised about the running of two special trains from Poona to Vasco-da-Gama—one each on 6th May, 1964 and 7th May, 1964 at full tariff rates and they paid the requisite deposit at Hubli station.

On the night of 6th May, 1964, the persons attending the Sammelan turned up at Poona station with concession tickets and refused to pay the charges at full tariff rates for the running of the special train though they desired the special trains to be run for their exclusive use. As a large number of passengers desired to travel it was, however, subsequently decided to run the trains on railway convenience to clear the extra rush of traffic. Due to these unforeseen developments, the train which was scheduled to leave Poona at 20.40 hours on 6th May, 1964, left there at 00·15 hours on 7th May, 1964, resulting in detention to the extent of 3 hours and 35 minutes. The train due to run on 7th May, 1964 left as per schedule and it was also run on railway convenience.

दिल्ली के बाजार में आटा

२८६. **श्री बृजराज सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के बाजार में जो आटा बिक रहा है वह इतना खराब है कि उसको खाने से जनता में बीमारियां फैल गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस आटे की जांच करायेगी ताकि पता लग सके कि इसमें क्या मिलावट की गई ; है और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Quarters for Civil Aviation Staff in Andamans

287. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Civil Aviation Department posted in Andamans have not been provided with residential accommodation;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to construct residential quarters for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the question of giving house rent allowance to these employees has been considered by Government recently?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The staff of the Civil Aviation Department posted at Port Blair, have all been provided, free of rent, with residential accommodation obtained from the Andamans Administration, although it is below the standard to which they are entitled.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct quarters for them. Estimates are under preparation and work is expected to begin sometime during 1964-65.

(d) Yes, Sir, and these employees are now entitled to draw house rent allowance, in lieu of rent free accommodation, at the following rates:—

Pay	
Below Rs. 75	.. Rs. 7.50
Rs. 75 and above but below Rs. 100	.. Rs. 10,00
Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 200	.. Rs. 15.00
Rs. 200 and above	7½% of pay

Delhi Milk Scheme

288. **Shri M. Rampure:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has been declared an essential service; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) Because it was feared that possible strikes might affect the supplies and services of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Vending contracts on Northern Railway

289. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2577 on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) the total number of vending contracts terminated on account of subletting in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway during 1963-64; and

(b) total number of contracts which were terminated on account of other complaints except subletting but were again allotted to the same contractors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

Haldia Port

290. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to negotiate with the World Bank for loan for the Haldia Port Project; and

(b) if so, what is the position in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). An application was made in December, 1963 to the World Bank for a loan to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the project. The proposal is at present under consideration by the World Bank.

Bailadilla-Kottavalsa Railway

291. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any portion of Bailadilla-Kottavalsa railway is likely to be opened for goods traffic during 1964-65;

(b) the amount spent so far on this project; and

(c) whether the rails required for this line will be made available from indigenous source or from imports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Rs. 21·23 crores upto April, 1964.

(c) The rails will be indigenous.

Vishakhapatnam Channel

292. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work for deepening the channel at Vishakhapatnam will be taken up;

(b) the estimated cost of this work; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The first stage of improvement of the entrance channel at Vishakhapatnam Harbour has just

been completed. The channel has been widened to 350 feet and deepened to 35 feet so as to enable the Port to handle ships upto a maximum length of 635 feet and a draft of 33 feet.

A scheme for further widening the channel to 550 feet and deepening to 45 feet for handling big iron ore carriers is under investigation.

(b) and (c). The work of further improvement to the channel is estimated to cost about Rs. 300 lakhs and is expected to be completed within a period of two to three years from the date of its commencement.

Bridge Near Bhadrachallam

293. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) when the road bridge across the river Godavari near Bhadrachallam (Andhra Pradesh) will be completed; and

(b) the amount spent thereon so far?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It is expected that the construction of the bridge will be completed by the end of March 1965.

(b) The amount spent upto the end of April 1964 was Rs. 53,67,343/- against an estimated cost of the bridge, including guide bunds, amounting to Rs. 97·25 lakhs.

Local Train from Bellary to Gadag

294. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether repeated representations have been made to start another morning local train between Bellary and Gadag; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to meet the long standing demand of the area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to introduce with effect from 15-8-64, an additional train between Guntakal and Gadag to suitable timings.

Refreshment Cars in Trains of N.E.F. Railway

295. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for introducing Departmental Buffet Car/ Restaurant Car between Alipur-Duar Junction and Katihar Junction of Northeast Frontier Railway in the 2 UP/1 DN. A. T. Mail trains; and

(b) if so, from which date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports

296. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion work of the Mangalore Port has been started;

(b) whether it is proposed to improve the Tuticorin Port also; and

(c) when the expansion work of Tuticorin is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A project for the development of Tuticorin as a major port has already been taken up. It is in progress. The final grant for the year 1963 for the Tuticorin Harbour Project was Rs. 75·96 lakhs and the provision is the budget for 1964-65 for that project is Rs. 113·5 lakhs.

Insects in D.M.S. Milk Bottles

297. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints of insects and other foreign bodies being found in milk bottles supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme are on the increase; and

(b) if so, the action taken in such cases and the steps envisaged to check their recurrence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

(b) An insect can get entrapped accidentally when a milk bottle is being filled and capped. While every possible effort is made to keep the Dairy free from insects and to observe proper hygienic conditions in the processing and bottling of milk, an odd accident cannot be ruled out completely. The Dairy bottles nearly 80 lakhs of bottles every month at present and foreign matter may be found in an odd bottle in spite of all possible precautions.

Special Trains for Migrants

298. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board is considering to run special trains to carry migrants for East Pakistan to relief centres;

(b) if so, when the additional trains are likely to start;

(c) whether the routes of the trains to various places as well as halting stations have been worked out; and

(d) if so, how far this has helped the migrants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Special trains carrying migrants from East Pakistan are already being run from March, '64 between different points according to requirements. Before running a special train, Time Table is normally framed providing necessary halts enroute including meal halts. By running of such trains, it has been possible to transport quickly the migrants to different relief and rehabilitation centres.

Sugar content in Sugarcane

299. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane produced in the country has less of sugar content when compared to what is produced in other sugarcane producing countries in the world;

(b) whether this has led to the high prices within the country and a drag on exports because of uneconomic prices; and

(c) the steps being taken, in consultation with the States, to improve upon the present position?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M Thomas): (a) Sugarcane produced in certain areas of India has a higher sugar content than that in many other countries of the world, while in certain other areas of India, the sugar content of cane is some what lower

(b) The lower sugar content of cane in certain areas is one of the many causes for the relatively high cost of sugar production. Improvement of recoveries would help to some extent in reducing the cost of production of sugar.

(c) The following steps are being taken to further improve the quality of cane:

(i) Varieties with high sucrose content evolved at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, are being recommended for multiplication and commercial cultivation by various State Sugarcane Research Stations;

(ii) The system of payment of price of cane on the basis of sugar recovery has been introduced; and

(iii) Road communications are being improved in factory areas so as to improve sugar recovery by avoiding time lag between harvest and crush.

Parcel and Goods Clerks on N. Railway

300. { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** **Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether parcel clerks, goods clerks and other public dealing staff on the Northern Railway are allowed to keep with them any amount of private cash while on duty;

(b) if so, how much amount is allowed; and

(c) whether the amount fixed is verified periodically?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Upto Rs. 2.50 nP.

(c) Yes.

Railway Passes

301. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of relations of Railway Officers who come within the definition of 'dependents' for the purposes of travel on "privilege pases and "PT.O's"; and

(b) the nomenclature of members of the 'family' which these officers can take along with them while travelling on metal, silver and other such passes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) For purposes of issue of passes and P.T.O's 'dependent' has been defined as follows:—

(a) Mother or step mother, if a widow.

(b) Un-married or widowed sisters or step sisters provided the father is not alive; and

(c) Brothers or step brothers under 21 years of age provided the father is not alive.

Provided the above reside with and are wholly dependent on the employee.

Age restriction laid down in (c) above, does not apply to *bona fide* students of recognised educational institutions and invalid brothers or step brothers on appropriate certification.

(b) The term 'family' for the purpose of travel on metal, silver and other duty passes has been defined as under:—

(a) (i) Wife of an officer whether she is earning or not

(ii) Husband of an officer whether he is earning or not,

(b) Sons under 21 years of age provided they are wholly dependent on the employee.

(c) Un-married daughters whether they are earning or not.

(d) Married daughters under 18 years of age and widowed daughters provided they are wholly dependent on the employee.

(e) Step sons, un-married step daughters married step-daughters and one adopted child subject to the age limits prescribed in (b) and (d) above, provided they are wholly dependent on the employee. The age restrictions laid down in (b) above will not apply to *bona fide* students of

recognised educational institutions and invalid children on appropriate certification.

Railway Accounts Service

302. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of Class II Railway Accounts Service are allowed any special pay while on deputation to the Railway Audit Department, even when posted at the same station, and if so, at what rate;

(b) the number of such officers interchanged on the Northern Railway;

(c) whether these officers while on deputation are allowed to occupy the same railway accommodation on the same terms and conditions and are also allowed to get privilege passes and P.T.Os.;

(d) if so, justification for the grant of such a special pay; and

(e) the number of such officers of the orthern Railway Accounts Department, who are enjoying these benefits while on deputation of the Railway Audit Department and stationed at Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. They are allowed a deputation (duty) allowance calculated at 20 per cent of the pay, which they would draw, from time to time, on the Railways.

(b) One.

(c) Yes.

(d) The deputation (duty) allowance is granted to officers deputed to other government departments in terms of the general policy laid down by the Government of India in consideration of their having to perform different duties from those they are used to in their own department, and irrespective of whether they are posted at the same or another station. As the facility of Railway residential accommodation and the privilege of passes and P.T.Os on the same terms and conditions, as are applicable to Railway servants, are admissible already to officers of the Railway Audit Department, this facility and privilege is not to be regarded as an additional advantage, but is only a normal entitlement.

(e) One.

Flour Mills in Rajasthan

303. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flour mills in Rajasthan and their milling capacity, who were supplied imported and indigenous wheat during 1963-64;

(b) whether any ration has been fixed for the supply of red wheat and white wheat and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to supply the imported wheat upto the optimum milling capacity to these mills to relieve the shortage of atta and other wheat products in Rajasthan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Two roller flour mills which functioned in Rajasthan during the year 1963-64 (April to March) with a total monthly milling capacity of 2,318 tonnes.

Only imported wheat is supplied to the roller flour mills from Central stocks.

(b) Yes, Sir; the present proportion of supply of red and white wheat to roller flour mills is 80 per cent red to 20 per cent white.

(c) Monthly wheat quota equal to the milling capacity of each mill is being released every month.

G. T. Road

304. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 621 on the 17th December 1963 and state the progress made in constructing the bye-passes of the G.T. road and other works to reduce the heavy pressure of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road in West Bengal?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The following four bye-passes are proposed to be constructed by the Central Government as one of the measures to relieve congestion along the Grand Trunk Road in West Bengal:—

(i) Bye-pass from the Vivekananda Bridge at Bally in Howrah District to Saptagram in Hoogly District.

(ii) Bye-pass from Saptagram to Silamgarh.

(iii) Bye-pass at Burdwan.

(iv) Bye-pass at Asansol.

The proposal regarding the construction of the bye-pass at (ii) to (iv) is still under consideration and no work has yet been started.

The bye-pass at (i) is 25.2 miles in length and is estimated to cost Rs. 3.67 crores. It is proposed to have a four-lane divided highway in the first 3.9 miles, upto its junction with the Durgapur Expressway, and a two-lane wide road in the remaining length. For facility of execution, the road is divided into the following six sub-sections:—

(i) Vivekananda Bridge to Bally Railway Station.

(ii) Bally Railway Station to Joypurbeel.

(iii) Joypurbeel to Dankuni.

(iv) Dankuni to Nabagram.

(v) Nabagram to Baidyabati.

(vi) Baidyabati to Saptagram.

The progress of the work on this bye-pass is given below:

The acquisition of land in the section Joypurbeel-Dankuni-Nabagram-Baidyabati has been completed, while only part acquisition has been done in the remaining length. There has been some difficulty in the acquisition of land in the sub-section from Baidyabati to Saptagram due to Court injunctions.

Earthwork has been completed in the sub-section Dankuni-Nabagram while work in the remaining sections is in various stages of progress. The overall progress achieved is to the extent of 37 per cent.

The laying and consolidation of road crust have been completed in the sub-section Dankuni-Nabagram and the road has been black-topped in a length of 2 miles. The collection of materials required for the road crust is in progress in the remaining length.

The entire work is expected to be completed by the end of 1965.

2. Another measure intended to reduce the heavy pressure of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road is the construction of the Calcutta Durgapur Expressway running parallel to the Howrah Burdwan Chord Line of the Eastern Railway. This is a State road and the Government of West Bengal are primarily concerned with this work.

Fisheries Corporation

305. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government sponsored fisheries corporation is to be set up before the end of June, 1964;

(b) whether the details of the corporation have been finalised; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). It is not possible to indicate precisely at this stage the date on which a Fisheries Corporation will be set up. Detailed proposals in regard to the setting up of the Corporation with foreign collaboration are being worked out.

Mechanisation of Post Offices

306. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Communication** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for mechanisation of Post Offices in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the cities selected?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There are proposals for the use of mechanical aids in the Postal Services, wherever necessary.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2916/64].

Electrification of Railways

307. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification has been introduced in some sectors of the Indian Railways, more particularly in the mining and industrial belts of the eastern provinces of the country; and

(b) which of the sectors have been completed by now and what will be the progress achieved, in this behalf by the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2917/64].

Rates charged in Railways

308. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways charge inflated rates on certain section of the Railways;

(b) what is the up-to-date position in respect of each section;

(c) what is the justification for charging inflated rates; and

(d) whether it is a fact that these areas are economically backward?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Up-to-date position in regard to quantum of inflation on various sections over Indian Government Railways is indicated, in the Annexxure laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2918/64].

(c) To secure an economic return on new constructions or on Hill or Semi Hill scetions wherever it is not otherwise possible, due to high cost of operation or inadequate traffic density.

(d) It is difficult to give a categorical answer, as what constitutes economic backwardness requires to be defined.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण

३०८ क. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत और नैनीताल जिलों में सड़कों के निर्माण की कोई योजना/परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का ब्योरा क्या है और यह निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होगा ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख). सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पीलीभीत और नैनीताल जिलों में सड़क निर्माण की कोई योजना/प्रायोजना नहीं है । परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली को असम में अमोनगांव से जोड़ने

के लिए विकसित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित पार्श्व सड़क (lateral road) का एक भाग (लगभग ४० मील) पीलीभीत जिले से होकर गुजरेगा । इस प्रायोजना का आरंभिक कार्य शुरू हो चुका है और यह प्रायोजना १९६६-६७ के अन्त तक ३ वर्ष की अवधि में पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Railway Officials at Delhi Station

308 B. { **Shri Gulshan:** / **Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disproportionate wealth was noticed in the possession of some Railway Officials at Delhi Main Station in the year 1963;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated by the Special Police Establishment; and

(c) if so, what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A case of disproportionate wealth against one Railway Official of Delhi Main Station was investigated by the Special Police Establishment in 1963.

(c) On completion of the investigation, the S.P.E. have reported the case to the Railway Administration for initiating regular departmental action against the Official concerned.

Timber Extracted from Andaman and Nicobar Islands

308-C. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total tonnage of timber extracted from Andaman and Nicobar Islands annually;

(b) how much timber is extracted by the Forest Department and how much by the contractors annually; and

(c) what is the value of this timber?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Andaman Truck Road

308-D. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Andaman Truck Road connecting Port Blair to Diglipur will be completed;

(b) how much amount has been spent in this project and how many miles of road has been completed; and

(c) how the creeks will be forded, by bridges or by ferry?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HOLDING-UP OF TRAINS CARRYING PAKISTANI NATIONALS TO WEST PAKISTAN

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit) I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The holding-up of trains carrying Pakistani nationals to West Pakistan, by the Pakistani troops at the Indo-Pakistan border.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): In April 1964, services of some of the Pakistani nationals serving in indus-

[Shri Hathi]

trial concerns in Jamshedpur were terminated by those concerns. Of these including members of families 1150 were from East Pakistan and 1564 from West Pakistan. Having regard to the local situation, the Government of Bihar suggested that the safest course would be to move these men and their families by special trains, under adequate armed escort, to East and West Pakistan respectively. In view of this, Government of India agreed and helped to transport these discharged Pakistani nationals along with their families from Jamshedpur to East and West Pakistan in special trains up to Bongaon, in West Bengal and Amritsar in Punjab, and from there to travel into Pakistan by regular daily passenger trains. The special trains left Jamshedpur for Bongaon on 17th, 18th and 20th and for Amritsar on the 24th and 25th May 1964.

2. The movement of Pakistani nationals to East Pakistan took place without any difficulty.

3. However, on the western side, on 26th May 1964, the train carrying the Pakistani nationals was stopped after it crossed the last Indian station Atari and the passengers were checked. The check continued for about seven hours. Out of the 709 Pakistani nationals in that train, 271 were not accepted by the Pakistan authorities as Pakistan nationals. The remaining 438 were accepted.

On the 27th May, 1964, the second drain with 855 Pakistani nationals had reached Amritsar at 6-40 hours. Out of these, 352 were not accepted by the Pakistan authorities. Thus, out of a total of 1564 Pakistani nationals going into West Pakistan, 623 persons were not accepted.

4. Government of India are taking steps to repatriate to Pakistan these persons not yet accepted by the Government of Pakistan.

5. In the meanwhile, the Government of Punjab have opened a relief camp for the temporary stay of these 623 persons at Khasa, about 10 miles from Amritsar. Adequate arrangements for their food, medical treatment and protection have been made.

Shri Mohan Swarup: Is it a fact that some infiltrants had Pakistani passports but had overstayed and their exit from India was arranged after talks with the Pakistan Government, and if so why has the Pakistan Government not accepted them?

Shri Hathi: They are not infiltrants. Let us not use words loosely. They had come with Pakistani passports. Their services were terminated. Therefore, they were being sent back as Pakistani nationals very clearly. They are Pakistanis. We are sending them back to their country.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि वे पाकिस्तानी नेशनल थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको भेजने से पहले क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान की सरकार से बातचीत कर ली थी कि तुम्हारे पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्ज़ को हम भेज रहे हैं; यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने क्या कहा था ?

श्री हाथी : बातचीत की थी और ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए भी पत्र व्यवहार किया था।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : फिर उसने उनको लेने से इंकार क्यों किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उनकी मर्जी है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा : ७०९ आदमियों की गाड़ी गई और उसमें उन पाकिस्तान सरकार ने २७१ को लेने से इंकार कर दिया। दूसरी बार तीन सौ से ऊपर को उसने लेने से इंकार कर दिया और उनको वापिस हमारी तरफ पटक दिया और हमने उनके लिए कैम्प खोल दिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि

हमारी जांच गलत थी या उनकी जांच गलत थी ? क्या उनके पास पासपोर्ट नहीं थे ? क्या वजह थी कि उन्होंने लेने से इंकार कर दिया ?

श्री हाथी : हमारी कोई जांच गलत नहीं थी लेकिन वे लोग कहते हैं कि इतने लोग पाकिस्तान नेशनल नहीं हैं । हमारी जांच तो ठीक थी कि वे पाकिस्तानी नेशनल हैं ।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : जब यह प्रत्यक्ष है कि आप उनको जो पाकिस्तानी नेशनल हैं यहां से निकालना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उनके लिए यहां गुंजाइश नहीं है, तो क्या कारण है कि आप ठीक ठीक उनको भेजने का प्रबन्ध नहीं करते हैं । आप को चाहिये कि आप देखें कि देश में कोई निश्चित भावना बने । आज आपने एक ट्रेन दे दी, कल दूसरी दे दी इससे क्या होगा ? यह तो रोज़ का तमाशा है । इसको आप कभी भी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस ट्रेन के बारे में आप क्या कुछ पूछना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : यह प्रश्न फंडामेंटल है । आपको पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट से कहना पड़ेगा कि जो पाकिस्तानी नेशनल हमारे देश में हैं, उनको क्या वजह है कि आप नहीं ले रहे हैं । आपके प्रोटेस्ट लैटर्ज भेज देने से या कोई और पत्र भेज देने से थोड़े ही काम चलेगा ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe that some of these Pakistani nationals acted as *agents provacateur* during the recent disturbances in Jamshedpur, and after this experience and the Bihar Government's recommendation in this regard, has not Government taken a decision to evict all Pakistani nationals from other important industrial establishments where they might be employed, not to soft-pedal this operation?

Shri Hathi: This is a fact that all Pakistani nationals who are working usefully somewhere, are here with their regular visas, but the conditions in Jamshedpur were such that their services were terminated. If we were to allow these people to go without any arrangement or police escort or by ordinary trains, 1,500 people moving at a time might create difficulties as was created at other places, and we therefore thought that these people should be safely taken over to the other side. It was the duty of the Government to give them security, and that is why we have taken the step and taken them beyond our borders.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. May I submit that the first part of my question was whether the Government had received intelligence or other reports that some of these Pakistani nationals in Jamshedpur acted as *agents provacateur* during the recent communal disturbances?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he take shelter under a point of order. He may say the first part has not been answered.

Shri Hathi: My difficulty is that the Member is putting long questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is taking shelter under this pretext. Wholly wrong.

Shri Hathi: Some of the Pakistani nationals might have worked like that. I have no information about individuals.

Shri Swell: Have Government reasons to believe that this refusal of the West Pakistan authorities to take back as much as 50 per cent of their nationals who were being sent by that train is a deliberate act on the part of the Pakistan Government in order to emphasize their claim that India is evicting Indian Muslims from India?

Shri Hathi: It may be. Their complaint has been that in the name of Pakistani infiltrants we are also

[Shri Hathi]

sending Indian nationals as Pakistani nationals. It is therefore that we say that all these are Pakistani nationals. We have taken care to see that they are Pakistani nationals, and we are sending only Muslims who are Pakistani nationals and not any Muslims.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what explains this new attitude of unreasonableness? Is it just a projection of what the hon. Home Minister of Pakistan expressed at the time of the conference at the Home Ministers' level and is he forcing his view like this? If that is so, may I know how the Home Minister proposes to deal with this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Nanda): This was a very real issue which emerged in the course of the discussions during the Home Ministers' conference. On behalf of Pakistan, it was urged, "You may think that a certain person is a Pakistani national. Are we going to admit that it has to be so?" Therefore, any processes which are carried out in India are not binding on them. We have to concede that there was some reason in that and we said, yes. We, according to our own laws, discover and decide that a person is a foreigner and not an Indian national and we say that he should go back wherever he came from. It is for them to say whether according to them, he is a Pakistani or not. There may be, as the hon. Member suggested, some kind of projection. But in this case, there is no doubt at all. The next step is that various documents, etc. bearing on the fact of these people being Pakistanis will be shown to the representatives of Pakistan in order to come to some conclusion about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The second part of my important question has not been answered. This a very large issue, which the Minister says, was taken up—the entire question of driving out the infiltrants. How does the hon. Home Minister, who never conceded this at that time, propose to deal with it? It is a minor problem now, but it affects a larger question.

Mr. Speaker: How can we take up that larger question now?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Because it will have an effect on the larger issue which is agitating the mind of the country and of this House. This question must be answered. How does he propose to deal with?

Shri Nanda: We were not oblivious of this situation. This situation which has arisen to some extent was anticipated and we will deal with it as it arises.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Minister was saying that the deportees who have not been accepted by Pakistan have been kept in a camp near Amritsar. Does it indicate that Pakistan will have the final say in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it indicates, he can draw his own conclusion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अभी शेष रह गये हैं और जिनको कैम्प बना कर आपने रक्खा हुआ है, उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या आपने कोई खास अवधि निर्धारित की है कि इस समय तक उन को पाकिस्तान लेता है अथवा नहीं लेता है, उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा, और यदि पाकिस्तान का यही रुख रहता है तो जो शेष लाखों पाकिस्तानी भारत में हैं उनको लेने से वह इंकार करे तो भारत सरकार क्या करेगी।

श्री नन्दा : यह ऐसी समस्या है जिस पर सोचना पड़ेगा और उसको डील करना पड़ेगा।

श्री यशपालसिंह (कैराना) : सरकार को यह पता है कि इस प्वाइंट को लेकर पाकिस्तान

विशेष प्रोपेगैण्डा हमारे खिलाफ कर रहा है, और जो लोग टर्म खतम होने के बाद अपने देश गये थे उनको ले कर पाकिस्तान सरकार यह प्रोपेगैण्डा कर रही है कि उन को यहां से जबर्दस्ती निकाला गया। तो हमारी सरकार काण्टर प्रोपेगैण्डा के लिये और इस विशेष प्रचार का निराकरण करने के लिए क्या कर रही है।

श्री हाथी : इसके सम्बन्ध में जो बयान अभी दिया गया है उसमें साफ कहा गया है कि जिन लोगों को हम भेज रहे हैं वह पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स हैं और वहां से यहां आये थे। यहां पर उनके पासपोर्ट और वीजा वगैरा सब देख कर उनको हम भेज रहे हैं। पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स वह हैं, इंडियन नेशनल्स नहीं हैं।

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Study Team on Prohibition

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2906/64].

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 707 dated the 30th April, 1964.

(ii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 708 dated the 1st May, 1964.

(iii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 709 dated the 1st May, 1964.

(iv) The Rice (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 736 dated the 8th May, 1964.

(v) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) (Extension to Pondicherry) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 737 dated the 9th May, 1964.

(vi) The Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 738 dated the 5th May, 1964.

(vii) Notification No. G.S.R. 754 dated the 15th May, 1964.

(viii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 765 dated the 23rd May, 1964.

(ix) The Maharashtra and Gujarat Rice (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 784 dated the 18th May, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2907/64].

Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:—

(i) The Apprenticeship (Amendment, Rules, 1964 published in

[Shri C. R. Pathabhi Raman]

Notification No. G.S.R. No. 594 dated the 11th April, 1964.

(ii) The Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 751 dated the 16th May, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2908/64].

12.17 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st June, 1964."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to object to any of the recommendations. But I just want to make a request with regard to item I, *viz.*, discussion and voting of the supplementary demands for grants. I request that you may be pleased to exercise your discretion so that this item may get one hour extra, which is always there up your sleeve, and which can always be given by you in your discretion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to support Mr. Kamath's request. There are two major items, *viz.*, the Vigilance Commission and the Monopolies Commission which will have to be discussed. Therefore, more time should be given.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st June, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (NINETEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on clause 3 of the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के १९ वें अमेंडमेंट के लिये कितना समय दिया गया है और वह कब खत्म होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Straightway it is difficult for me at present, because I have to find out how many speakers would be there. Clause 3 is under discussion. 1 hour more would be enough, I think. Then we can divide at 1.15.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about third reading?

Mr. Speaker: I was thinking of 1 hour for the whole. I will allow third reading. Then, we can have half an hour for clause 3 and one hour for third reading. Shri Jain.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय यह भी बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि सदन कब तक बैठेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सदन ५ जून तक बैठेगा ।

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Sir, the two hon. Members who have preceded me were both Members of the Joint Committee and they took a very intensive part in the discussions. I was also a member of the Joint Committee. If I am not revealing any secret or commit any breach of the privilege I can say that there are few Committees which have given such thorough consideration to the Bill as the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill.

gave. There was a thorough examination of all the different aspects of the Bill.

I am a fairly old parliamentarian. I have spent about 27 years of my life in the provincial legislation and in the Parliament and I have been a member of a large number of Select Committees in my early days. Of course, of late I have not had much experience of it. I can say with safe confidence that there are few Select Committees which have devoted themselves with such seriousness to a measure of such importance as this Constitution Amendment Bill. The fact that the Law Minister and the Government were as accommodating to the Members of the Select Committee and to the views of the Members of this House as they possibly could is evident from the fact that while in the original Bill no less than 126 laws passed by the various State legislatures were intended to be given a blanket protection, when the Government found that the Members were not happy with such a long list—I was among them—that list was first reduced to less than 40. At a later stage, when a few laws came, members of the Select Committee were given a fresh opportunity to express their views. I really cannot understand what more could be done. It was the duty of the members of the Select Committee to go through all the laws. We were handed over several fat volumes containing full texts of those laws. We were also handed over the notes of the Planning Commission. I do not think the Government could have taken greater care of this Bill than what they did.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But there was no time to go through all of them.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Law Minister has been very considerate and the very fact that at this late stage he has agreed to accept an amendment....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Your amendment.

Shri A. P. Jain: Not only mine but Dr. Singhvi's also. Perhaps, he is not aware of it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very difficult for you to understand our viewpoint.

Mr. Speaker: It creates difficulty if members do not understand each other.

Shri A. P. Jain: Fortunately or unfortunately, we are so placed that we cannot understand one another.

At a very late stage, when certain lacunae were brought to the notice of the Law Minister, he had agreed to accept an amendment, which itself shows that he has an open mind and he is prepared to accommodate the viewpoints of members of this House. Let us also understand the nature of this law. It only gives protection to certain Acts passed by the Legislatures. Yet, the Legislatures have a right to amend those laws, to modify them and if at a later stage it is found that some lacunae have been left over, it will always be open to the Law Minister to point out to the State Government to fill it up. I do hope that the Law Minister, if he finds any difficulty or any lacunae at a later stage, he will take due care to remove the difficulty or lacunae.

Shri Ranga: How can the Law Minister get this done?

Mr. Speaker: Now the members understand each other very well.

Shri A. P. Jain: Shri Ranga and I are old friends.

Therefore, I say it is a wrong accusation to make that the members of the Select Committee or the members of this House have not been given an opportunity to examine and appreciate the implications of this law fully. I was a little amazed and a little worried to know that no less a person than the hon. Member, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, had stated that the present Constitutional Amendment Bill is a fraud on the Constitution. I

[Shri A. P. Jain]

think there can be no greater misunderstanding of the Constitution and of the implications of this Bill than what Shri Chatterjee has stated. Article 31B says:

> "Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 31A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by, any provisions of this Part, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall, subject to the power of any competent Legislature to repeal or amend it, continue in force."

Even if there has been a judgment of the Supreme Court or of any court or tribunal, the law provides that, that judgment can be over-ruled and the law can be given blanket protection. That is the provision of the Constitution and what is being done at present is to fulfil the intentions of that provision. Therefore, I am unable to understand how any objection can be taken on this ground.

Item 33 relates to the Gujarat Surviving Alienations Abolition Act, 1963. It deals with two subjects—one is compensation to persons holding land and the other is compensation to persons who have been given an annuity in place of land. In that State certain persons were given an annuity. That may be an annuity for life or annuity in perpetuity. If it was annuity for life, the compensation would be three times and if it was annuity in perpetuity the compensation would be seven times. Therefore, these sections which are referred to in the amendment relate to introduction of annuity and they are not part of land reforms. It is on that ground that the hon. Minister has been good enough to accept that amendment. I must really thank him for taking the correct view in the matter.

Coming to the question of land reforms, it is a vital part of our policy; not only of our policy but the policy of the law makers all over the world. America is reputed for its liberalism, for its aversion of applying compulsion, for its *laissez faire*. I want to make a presentation to our friends of the Swatantra Party what the greas President Jefferson said in his days. He said:

> "Whenever there are in a country unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural rights. I am conscious that an equal division of property is impracticable. The legislature cannot invent too many devices for sub-dividing property. It is not too soon to provide by every possible means that as few as possible shall be without a proportion of land."

That is exactly what we are going to do by applying the ceiling. Nothing more, we are going to do. Therefore, this is a universally accepted doctrine.

There are two ways of doing or achieving land reforms. One is what has been done in the Communist countries where the villagers meet together and divide the land without any law. The other way of having land reforms is through law. We have accepted the more civilised of the two methods. We are doing it. It is necessary for the country that it must be done irrespective of the impediments that come in the way.

Shri U. M. TriVedi: Sir, when my predecessor got up to speak, I thought that he would logically go over all the amendments which were

proposed by Members, including myself. But, unfortunately, he got pleased with the amendment of his having been accepted by the Law Minister, and praised the Law Minister for that. If the Law Minister is fond of flattery, I can also do the same. Let him accept my amendments.

Mr. Speaker: In that case, the amendment was accepted first and flattery came afterwards.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In my case, it may be accepted after my flattery.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is only a promise of flattery.

Shri A. P. Jain: The question is very simple in this case. In my amendment I have proposed the omissions of items 33 and 49 from the Schedule. Here I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Statement of Objects and Reasons where it is stated:

> "Article 31A of the Constitution provides that a law in respect of the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights theren or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights shall not be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by article 14, article 19 or article 31. The protection of this article is available only in respect of such tenures as were estates on the 26th January, 1950....."

I am giving emphasis on the words "such tenures as were estates on the 26th January, 1950."

I do not want to read the whole thing.

It is also proposed to amend the Ninth Schedule by including therein certain State enactments relating to land reforms in order to remove any uncertainty or doubt that may arise in regard to their validity. It was well and good if we had kept ourselves within the four corners of the objects and reasons mentioned. If it was a question of land reforms being affected in any manner by the use of the word "estate", I would have very readily agreed to it—and we have agreed in principle. If it was a question merely of land reforms or agrarian reforms, we would have very readily agreed to this proposition. But by the backdoor this item No. 49 is being put.

The Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 (item 49), as published in the Mysore Gazette, says:—

> "Whereas it is expedient in the public interest to abolish the village offices which were held hereditarily before the commencement of the Constitution and emoluments appurtenant thereto in the State of Mysore and to provide for matters consequent and incidental thereto".

That is the preamble of the Act and it has absolutely no reference whatsoever to land reforms. It is with reference to the right of a person to hold an office to which he is entitled and to which protection has been granted by the Constitution. Under the provisions of articles 309, 310 and 311 of the Constitution that right has been given to him. I will not for a moment suggest the extension of that right in conflict with article 16 of the Constitution, that he might have that right, to be left over or to be inherited by his son, issue or heir. I will not go to that extent; but, surely, this will be an entirely inhuman thing, it will be absolutely beyond the purview of this amendment that is being made here that 12,000 accountants or *patwaris* will be deprived of their means of livelihood here and now by virtue of adding this law to the list. I do not know what reason has goaded our Government to come to this conclusion that these 12,000 persons must be deprived of their means of livelihood which is by means of the emoluments being paid.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

This is what it says:—

"emoluments appurtenant thereto in the State of Mysore".

Why are these people to be deprived of that particular position? They have already filed writs before the Supreme Court. About 41 of them are pending and we could have waited till they were decided. And even then there is absolutely no relation between the one and the other. Here this is a land reform measure. We have been saying from the housetops that we are only providing for the extension of the definition of "estate" for certain measures which we want to take and these measures of land reforms are obstructed by virtue of the definition of "estate" not being comprehensive enough to include the particular estate which will be affected. That was the object in view. Even now what is the amendment that is being made? It is:—

"the expression 'estate' shall, in relation to any local area, have the same meaning as that expression" etc.

That has been put down with that object in view and that is the only object in view. So, I see no reason whatsoever for putting this Act in the Schedule which is only for the purpose of depriving a man of his right under articles 14, 19 and 31 of the Constitution to hold his property or to dispose of his property in any manner that he likes or to earn his means of livelihood in the manner that he chooses.

Even in his speech the hon. Law Minister was careful enough to avoid all explanation about it. He was very reasonable enough to accept the proposition at the Joint Committee stage that if there was a legislation of a type which could be dubbed as colourable, he was agreeable to drop it. But today it is not merely colourable but it is patently illegal and is patently forcing the man on to the street. 12,000 men will be deprived of their means of livelihood. I do not know why and for what reason we can agree to the inclusion of this Act in the Schedule. I say that there is absolutely no reason.

The same is the position with regard to item 33, the Gujarat Surviving Alienations Abolition Act, 1963 (Gujarat Act XXXIII of 1963). Why has this been put in this list? Cash grants are cash grants. One rupee is equal to one rupee everywhere. One rupee multiplied by 12 is equal to Rs. 12/-. Rs. 3/- multiplied by 12 are equal to Rs. 36/-. It is ordinary mathematics and I have not come across any provision anywhere, in the Contract Act or in the history of the world, in any restatement of the law that is prevailing in any part of the world, that Rs. 3/- multiplied by 12 are equal to Re. 1/-. What is that calculation? By what particular method or mathematical formula this provision has been reached? Go on multiplying the annuity for 20 years, it becomes 1. It is peculiar mathematics coming from Gujarat State. For that purpose you are including the whole of this law and are giving protection in a particular clause only by virtue of accepting the amendment of Shri Jain. I say: "Why do you include the whole law and get a bad name for this legislature itself? The Parliament is here to make a reasonable law, an equitable law. It is not here to dance attendance simply on the whims or the pleasure of some people. It is here to make the law which should stand to reason, which should appear reasonable and which should stand the scrutiny at the hands of posterity from time to time.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): They do not care for posterity.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will, therefore, suggest that my amendments, Nos. 9 and 21, be accepted.

The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dr. Singhvi and Shri Kashi Ram Gupta had taken exception to my not repeating the arguments which I had done on the last occasion, taking each legislation separately about his objection for the inclusion of which objection has been specifically raised. It has been further stated by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, particularly, that he failed to appreciate a method by which over 100 laws are included in the Schedule to start with, and are then voluntarily reduced by the Government and then ultimately they come before the House truncated.

If my speech on that occasion is recalled, I said specifically, while moving the Bill, that we have included a large number of laws at the request of the various State Governments but the mind of the Government was completely open on the subject and in the Joint Committee we shall follow this principle, namely, that only measures of land reforms would be included and those measures will also be included if there is a likelihood of a challenge succeeding on the principles on which a challenge to similar Acts standing *pari materia* has succeeded before the courts.

We had consistently followed this principle in treating the question of including various State laws into the Ninth Schedule.

Then, we were told yesterday that no reasons were given for the inclusion of these Acts. I am really surprised when such sweeping statements are made when we took all the care of circulating to each member of the Joint Committee and also.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: (Jodhpur): Reasons are required to be given to this House. That is the parliamentairy law.

Shri A. K. Sen: First of all, this House was told of the reasons only when specific Acts were brought into question. I dealt quite at length on the Madras Act and on the Mysore Act to which objection was taken on the last occasion. It was not necessary to go on recounting the same reasons which were given in writing for the Joint Committee unless there was a question raised with regard to a particular Act; otherwise, in my humble submission we would have been taking up unnecessarily the time of this House even in dealing with the reasons for inclusion of Acts about which no question was raised. I was to give reasons for those Acts about which questions might be raised and I did so on the last occasion. Every Member of the Joint Committee was provided with written memorandum setting out the reasons for inclusion of these Acts.

On the last occasion, a question was raised about two Acts and a third Act was also referred to. While dealing with those Acts, I dealt with the Madras Act particularly with regard to the same argument which had been repeated by Dr. Singhvi yesterday, namely, that the Madras Act should not have been protected because it creates an artificial family. I dealt with that question last time. But I will do it again since Dr. Singhvi thought that I was escaping from the issue.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You should try to convince yourself.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have convinced myself. I do not hope to convince you. I hope to convince the House. (*Interruption*) When I say, I hope to convince the House, I mean the majority of the House. We go by majority, not by unanimity.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Even if you do not try to convince them, they will be convinced by the whip.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have not so much of expectation as the hon. Member has. But I shall do my duty anyway.

Let me take the three Acts one by one. The Madras Act does not create

[Shri A. K. Sen]

an artificial family. But it creates a family which is the pattern in every State legislation on land reforms. The definition is uniform in every State legislation on land reform and it was the result of a consensus arrived at by the Panel set up by the Planning Commission to give a report on the pattern of land reform legislation which should be followed in different States.

Shri Ranga: Chosen by themselves.

Shri A. K. Sen: For formulating the Second Plan and the proposal for land reform, an expert panel was set up by the Planning Commission consisting also of the representatives of all the States for the purpose of reporting to the Planning Commission, to the Central Government and also to the States about the pattern which should be followed in order to bring about uniformity in land reform legislation all over India. **(Interruption) Mr. Ranga** is still very restless. I cannot help it. But I have to do my duty and he will kindly extend me the courtesy of not disturbing me when I am on my feet.

The Committee reported that the definition of family which should be adopted in every State legislation should be as follows:

> "Family is a real operative unit in land ownership as in land management. We, therefore, recommend that in the fixing of the ceiling the aggregate area held by all the members of the family should be taken into account. For this purpose, a family should be deemed to consist of husband, wife and dependent sons and daughters and grand-children. The land held by married daughters and earning sons should be excluded."

This is the principle which has been followed in every State legislation. It is true that this does set up a family different from the traditional family with which we are concerned in land ownership in areas where there is a joint family in existence or other forms in existence where the ownership passes by survivorship. It is true. So in land reforms, it is not revivalism but a departure from revivalism. If land reform is unorthodox, so is a family which forms the core of the land reform which we have got in existence. To that extent, I have no dispute that we have brought about an unorthodox pattern of legislation in which there is also the form of orthodox unit of ownership, that is, the family. There is nothing wrong in it. All the courts have said that this is bypassing of article 14 of the Constitution. They never say that it is colourable or unreasonable or it is a fraud. I have got a judgment here, a very short judgment, of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. He never said it was a fraud. He said it was an effort to bypass the Constitution.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is an effort to wipe out article 14 from the Constitution. Is that all right? It is to argue with the aid of the fallacy of **petitio principi**, that because it exists in all the State enactments, therefore, it is valid or because it has been recommended by the Panel of Land Reforms in the Planning Commission. He must try to meet the argument which has been adopted by the Supreme Court and which I have adduced here.

Shri A. K. Sen: What I was saying is that this is an unorthodox family and we have chosen to adopt it. It is for Parliament to decide whether that choice is a right choice or not. What I am trying to say is that the Supreme Court has never said that is was a fraud on the Constitution. It is a purely technical constitutional objection.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Not a purely technical objection.

Shri A. K. Sen: Article 14 has been called in aid to attack progressive laws passed not only here but also in the

States and we have repeatedly tried to overcome the difficulties including amendments of the Income-Tax Act. Therefore, in my submission there is nothing wrong in the definition of the family and the Madras law is as much a law of land reforms as any other law. It is the same family which finds its place in every other law.

Then, the question of Mysore Act was raised.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is that the recognised definition of family throughout the Madras State?

Shri A. K. Sen: Not the Madras State. For our land reform legislation, this is the definition of family.

Shri Ranga: This is an arbitrary definition.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a definition of family which we have under the Hindu law as it obtains in various areas. So is the Income-Tax law where there is an artificial definition of family, and so in many other laws too.

With regard to the Mysore Act, I explained it in detail in the Joint Committee when Mr. Jain was there, Dr. Singhvi was there and various other Members were there and I agreed with Mr. Jain that the Joint Committee with which I had the privilage to work was so keen that every Act came under its scrutiny and the point about this particular Act was also raised. I explained to them that though the word 'offices' is used, the office by definition of the Act is itself not an ordinary office but the office to which lands and other hereditary emoluments were attached, whether the office was functioning or not. This was the definition of the office in the Act itself. So, to call it an office without deciding the definition itself would be rather misleading, if I may say so, without meaning any disrespect to those who have raised this point. May I read the definition?

> "Village office means every village office to which not the office simpliciter but only an office, emoluments have been attached and it was held hereditarily before the commencement of the Constitution under an existing law relating to a village office for performance of duties connected with administration of collection of the revenue or with the maintenance of order or with the settlement of boundaries or other matters of civil administration of a village, whether the services originally appertaining to the office would continue or have ceased to be performed or demanded or by whatever the designation the office may be locally known."

This was a law for the purpose of abolishing these offices to which hereditary lands and emoluments were attached for the performance of duties which are no longer performed because almost all the duties are taken over by civil administration. When these offices were abolished, they were not offices simpliciter but only those offices to which hereditary emoluments as defined in the Act were attached, namely, land revenue payable in respect of lands, fees for agricultural produce and so on.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I just request the hon. Minister to clarify one thing?....

Shri A. K. Sen: After I have finished, I shall be very glad to answer whatever explanation the Chair is pleased to allow.

Therefore, in order to carry out land reform and take over these vast holdings which were hereditarily owned and originally granted as prize for the offices created, it was necessary to abolish them, and when they were abolished, compensation was fixed as in other land reform legislation, namely that for inferior offices, it was three times, for other offices, six times and so on and so forth. That is what is provided for in section 9 of that Act. I had personally

[Shri A. K. Sen]

examined it myself, and I had no doubt in my mind that it was a form of land reform, because mere offices were not abolished but offices to which hereditary land emoluments were attached were abolished in return for compensation fixed by the Act itself. If it was not an acquisition of property, there was no question of paying compensation. Therefore, elaborate rules of compensation were fixed in the Act itself.

With regard to the Gujarat Act, I had examined it myself. It is true that that Act was brought into the Bill at a later stage, and I must frankly say that I could not personally examine that Act as much as I should have done on that occasion. It was brought to my notice on the last occasion, when I had said on the floor of the House that if any Act was pointed out which on scrutiny would be found to be not a measure of land reform but other forms of expropriation, I would certainly reconsider the matter and after scrutinising the subject-matter myself. I did go into this Gujarat Act, and I found that the Act contained provisions relating to land reform as also to abolition of allowances as defined in the Act. I thought myself, and I am very happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister, and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and other senior colleagues with whom I had consultations had all agreed to the note which I had circulated to them, that these provisions relating to allowances could not be characterised as measures of land reform, and including them would, therefore, be contrary to the object of the Act itself. And I had agreed to accept the amendment in this regard; even before Shri A. P. Jain in his generosity had said a few good words, for which I am very much obliged to him, certainly, we had decided with the sanction of the hon. Prime Minister himself that we should accept this amendment and I had announced it before the debate had started.

I, therefore, regret to find that there should have been suggestions that we have included these laws without scrutiny and without examining them myself. It may be that our examination has convinced us in one way and convinced others in a different way, but that is quite inevitable in such matters where all persons may not agree with the same approach or with the same conclusions. But that does not prove at all that we have included anything without scrutiny or without care.

Those are my submissions. I shall be happy to answer any further queries which you, Sir, may permit.

Shri Bade: In regard to the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, about 40 appeals are pending in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has ordered a stay of the proceedings under this Act. As a result of this, about 12,000 accountants or patwaris or talayatis will be without any office, and new appointments would have to be made by the Mysore Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know about the number of persons that will be affected. I have no doubt that quite a large number may be affected, because it appears that in Mysore, all these offices were created for the purpose of carrying out local duties which are no longer performed by the holders of these offices....

Shri Bade: The Supreme Court has given a stay order.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have quite followed the hon. Member. It is true that while admitting the petitions challenging this, the Supreme Court has issued a stay order. But that is hardly of any consequence. Unless the challenge was brought forward or was, in fact, pending, there would be no occasion for including these within the schedule.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): A large number of cases are such that they have not been challenged in the

Supreme Court, and yet they have been included only for the reason that they are expected to be challenged.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has replied to that point already.

Shri A. K. Sen: I had told Shri Kashi Ram Gupta personally, and in the explanation we have said that for Acts *pari materia* which have been struck down, we are taking the precautions.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In opposing the inclusion of some of these Acts, I had submitted that in artificial definition of 'family' was sought to be brought into operation, and I had given an illustration which demonstrated that there would be discrimination between major sons and minor sons to a very considerable extent. Would the hon. Law Minister be pleased to tell us in what specific way this discrimination between members of a natural family helps and promotes land reform measures?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, unless there was discrimination in the technical sense, the Supreme Court would not have struck it down. But the panel of experts which went into the matter thought that the term 'family' should be defined; we have to have 'family', and we have to have a definition, and this is the definition which has been arrived at with the largest consensus possible.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In regard to the Mysore village offices....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered that point already. The hon. Member was not present here, I think, at that time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to ask one question in regard to that. Some wrong information....

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member argues and then goes away without hearing the reply, then what can be done?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not arguing. I would just like to ask one.

Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether land has been touched in each case where the emoluments are referred to? The Act refers to emoluments only and nowhere has the term 'land' been mentioned at all.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know about that. The term 'emoluments' include land, fees for land, agricultural produce and so on; it means substantially land. As you know, land is not merely the physical soil but includes all rights to immovable property.

Mr. Speaker: Does any hon. Member want any amendment to clause 2 to be put to vote separately?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Amendments Nos. 4 and 6 may be put to vote separately.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Amendment No. 5 may also be put to vote separately.

Mr. Speaker: The Opposition Members might have chosen just one or two amendments which they woud like to press.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We have chosen these three amendments, namely amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6. We are pressing them to a division.

Mr. Speaker: I shall first put amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 13,

(i) *omit* 'for the time being;

(ii) *after* 'in force' *insert* 'on the 25th day of March, 1964'. (4).

Let the Lobby be cleared.

13·00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided:

'Division No. 4]

Ayes

13.04 hrs.

Alvares, Shri Peter
Aney, Dr, M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bhil, Shri P.H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shti Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal , Shri
Kohor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mste, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sivasankaran, Shri.
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Abua, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, thri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandarhlian tingh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudrikl, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri R. G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, thri B. D.
Deshmukh Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri]
Eias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Sing Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajamavia, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.

Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Maliachami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvnt
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pannal Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Raieshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan, Chettiar Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri P. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama, Devi Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Singha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Soundram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.

Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwaryk Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes: 42; Noes: 352.

The motion was negatived.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Their statements may be recorded.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): I am for Noes.

Shri Imbichibava (Ponnani): I am for Noes.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur (Bhilwara): I am for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 13,—

(i) *omit* "for the time being".

(ii) *after* "in force", *insert*—

"on the date on which the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1964 comes into force." (5).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5] **AYES** **[13:06 hrs.**

Ansey, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandra Bhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chava, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dasi, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Doraj, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elyaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Govind Das, Dr
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Anser
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri
Mansen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Hariah Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibhudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Murthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Pail, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.

Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramaswamy, Sri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Sri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gupala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivanajappa, Shri
Shuka, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddanajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapparaghasan, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Kishan Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes: 31; Noes 349.

The motion was negatived.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): There is something wrong with this machine.

Mr. Speaker: Their statements might be recorded.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I am for Ayes.

Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Chatra): I am for Ayes.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I am for Noes.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I am for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate that power should fail!

I now put Amendment No. 6 to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I now put Amendments Nos. 3, 31 and 32 to the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 6]

AYES

13.09 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedum, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimti Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri R.
Bhagat, thri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Rai Sing
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandarbhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shimatii
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafle, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K
Das ,Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Havanri, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiru man, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Kunhan, Shri P.
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda

Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munnni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pannal Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B.C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimat i Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Sughag Singh, Dr.
Ram, Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathar, Chettian Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shr
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Raddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Singha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sevappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundram Ramachandran, Shrimat
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri. V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaish, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammadd

NOES

Basant Kunwari, Shrimati	Kesar Lal, Shri	Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Bheel, Shri P. H.	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Singh, Dr. B. N.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Mahananda, Shri	Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Buta Singh, Shri	Masani, Shri M. R.	Solanki, Shri
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Gulshan, Shri	Reddy, Shri Narasimha	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram	Shashank Manjari, Shrimati	Utiya, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir	Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 353; Noes 24.

The motion has been carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Their statements might be recorded.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I am for Ayes.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: I am for Ayes.

Shrimati Jamunadevi (Jhabua): I am for Ayes.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): I am for Ayes.

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): I am for Ayes.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I am for Ayes.

Shri Ranga: I am for Noes.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajempet): I am for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 3. Any Amendments that I am required to put separately where division is required?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: 9 and 21.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: 20.

Mr. Speaker: First, I shall put amendment No. 10.

The question is:

Page 3, line 15,—

add at the end—

"except in so far as this Act relates to an alienation referred to in sub-clause (d) of clause (3) of section 2 thereof." (10).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Can I put amendments Nos. 9, 20 and 21 together? But if division is demanded, I will have to put them separately.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On amendments Nos. 9 and 21, want division.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will put them separately.

The question is:

Page 3,—

omit lines 14 and 15(9).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7] **AYES** **[13:12 hrs.**

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kakkar, Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Dr.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mahananda, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solanki, Shri
Trivedi, U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash, Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gouncer, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keising, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.

Laxmi Da...
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaicahmi, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chander
Mansen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotta, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misbra, Sffri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mobanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukadne, Shri
Mukerhee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Osa, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Raieshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh,Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanatban Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswany, Shri V. K.
Ramdhari Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri. A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Mananbendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Kn.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Sawaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Thengondar, Shri

Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ram Chandra
Upadhyaya, Shi Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasuppa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes. 30; Noes. 363.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put amendment No. 21.

The question is:

Page 4,—

omit lines 19 and 20. (21).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8] **AYES** **[13·14 hrs.**

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Dr.
Krishnapal Singh Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mahananda, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shastri, Prakash Vir
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solanki, Shri
Trivedi, U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswzant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagvati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu, Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Barajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhruri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhruri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinathe
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.

Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarjojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Brai Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Akbar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri, M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Sing, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri B. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala, Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Srinivasan, Dr. A. P.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Dev
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes 28, Noes 362.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put amendment No. 20.

The question is:

Page 4,—

omit lines 15 and 16. (20).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 9] **AYES** **[13:17 hrs.**

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Dr.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mahananda, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solanki, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswart, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhurri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati, Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajamavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishaing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamanchari, Shri T. T.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.

Lakshmikanthamma,
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Laxmi Das, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murthi, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri

Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
ri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. G. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimat
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subaramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ram Chandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wanik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes 31; Noes 362.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put all the other amendments moved to this clause to vote.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10] **AYES** **[13.19 hrs.**

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Alvares, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Baburath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishana Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. G.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Joytsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dass, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhani, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajamavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri, M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P.G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.

Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap, Singh, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. G.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku .N.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surenda Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Utiya, Shri
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumari
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Dr.
Krishnapal, Singh Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shashanak Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijya Raje, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 368; No. 31

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1— (*Short Title*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "(Nineteenth Amendment)", *substitute* "(Seventeenth Amendment)" (2)

(Shri A. K. Sen)

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Clause 1, as amended, to vote. This requires only a simple majority.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted, Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I submit a point of order. On clause 1 there was no division.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It was not necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under rule 155 it is only the Short Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title that may be adopted by a simple majority; otherwise, division is obligatory on all clauses.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 1 is the Short Title.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I have a point of order to raise.

Under the rules of this House, we cannot proceed to the third reading today. Under rule 93, sub-rule (2), it is very clearly said:

> "Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made."

This is not an ordinary Bill. It is an amendment of the Constitution of the greatest consequence. The meaning of the rule is perfectly clear. Sub-rule (1) says that where there are no amendments, the House may normally proceed with the third reading, but as soon as a Bill is amended, time has to be given to Members, and the following day is the right day for discussion. In this

[Shri M. R. Masani]

case, as we know, there have been two amendments accepted. I therefore request your ruling that under sub-rule (2) we should proceed to the third reading tomorrow and not today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I add my voice of support to the point that has been raised by my colleague, Shri Masani. I am not a stickler for rules but on this occasion the House is considering a Bill of grave consequence to the vast masses of our country. We have supported many of the provisions, I and my Party have given support, but the procedure to be followed normally is that if amendments are adopted, the third reading will not take place on the same day. This is a Bill to amend the Constitution, and, as you know, in the Constitution itself there is a special provision made for Bills of this nature, and in our own rules of procedure we have got a separate section for Bills to amend the Constitution. Therefore, I suggest in all humility, in all earnestness, that, in spite of your best intentions to the contrary, the impression has gone round the country that there has been a little hustling with regard to this Bill. Therefore, I would request you, I would appeal to you, that on this occasion the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Masani might be upheld, and the third reading might be postponed. The heavans will not fall if the third reading is postponed till tomorrow.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I also support the point of order raised on this occasion, because you will remember this is the first time that this point has arisen, and when a point has been raised, it will be fit and proper that the rule as laid down must be observed, rather than disregarded.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Trivedi has said that this is the first time that this has arisen. I agree with him that according to our traditions, our procedures, we have been taking up the third reading when the discussion on the second reading is concluded. Therefore, there is one thing that Mr. Trivedi has said in favour of taking it up today, that ordinarily we do take and this ought to be done.

There is another thing. Unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made—that also contemplates that there might be circumstances in which the Speaker might allow the third reading on the same day. Now, I have to consider whether there are circumstances exactly when I should allow this motion to be made today, or whether I should put it off to the next day. Of course, I had a mind, if we had concluded the second reading yesterday, to have the third reading today, and I expressed that inclination of mine yesterday very clearly.

Then again, we ought to take the spirit and substance why this rule has been made. The purpose is this. Amendments are made. Many amendments are adopted. Then we have to see, that the Members are given time to become familiar with the changes that the Bill has undergone during the second reading, so that they might be ready to make their comments in the third reading. That is the purpose why this rule has been inserted in our rules, that when amendments have been made, the third reading might be taken the next day. But then, only one amendment was accepted in this case, and that was for the insertion of one entry. There are no substantial amendments that the Bill has undergone during the second stage.

Then again, we have spent one day yesterday. It is not the same day. The amendment was accepted yesterday. I think in this case I should allow this motion to be made at this moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to clarify that this will not be a precedent for the future?

Mr. Speaker: Every issue has to be decided on its own merits as it arises. How can I say what the circumstances at that moment would be? That would not be possible for me.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri A. K. Sen: May I request you to intimate for our guidance as to when it will be your pleasure to take the vote?

Shri M. R. Masani: May I raise a point of order? I think it is not a very sound practice that Members should just come and vote without taking any interest in the discussion. It is wrong to fix the time. Those who want to vote should jolly well stay in the House and listen or suffer.

Mr. Speaker: But, a special majority is required. Members want an indication as to when they ought to be present here. There is no harm. It should not be objected to so seriously at this moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Masani never stays in the House. He is now in the House only because of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm. How many would like to speak? Five. One hour I had said could be taken for the third reading. At 2-30 I will have the division.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is a reflection on the House to say that we come here to vote without taking any interest in the discussion.

13·30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Ranga: This 2nd June will go down in our history as one of the blackest days in the constitutional career of Parliament and also of this country because this House is passing a Bill, which affects adversely according to me, the vital interests of a majority of people in our country and it is also symptomatic of the cavalier manner in which the ruling party and its allies have been proceeding about this particular matter. On several occasions, yesterday, we had in the House only just a little more than the bare minimum for a quorum, i.e., 50 Members present. Does this Bill really deserve that kind of cavalier treatment from the parties which are interested in this Bill? I say no. But, why are they so indifferent and at the same time, take it for granted the result on this Bill? It is because of the intoxication they have gained by the presence of the numbers on their side in favour of the arbitrary policies that they have decided upon, the arbitrary interpretations they have given to the expression and idea of land reform and the arbitrary definition they have chosen to give to the expression "estate".

My hon. friend, the Law Minister, has just now said that whatever might have been the conception of a family prevalent in different parts of the country, they themselves and the Planning Commission and the panel appointed by the Planning Commission, according to their own wishes, decided in favour of their own interpretation and were bent upon it. Therefore, they did not care for the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Madras Act.

They have been trying to justify this Bill in the name of land reforms. Yet, may I make it perfectly clear that I have myself been in favour of land reforms all these decades. Much earlier did I take up this issue than most of my friends in the other side, including the Ministers. I can assure you, Sir, that a large number of my friends who are in the opposition have been in favour of land reforms. But what do we mean by land reforms? I need not go over all the points I have already made, on previous occasions. I need only mention this that by land reforms in this country as well as in other democratic countries it is understood that the peasant, the land-owner, the pattadar, the small-holder should be brought into direct relations with the State and there should not be any inter-

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mediaries, and every step should be taken as early as possible to remove the intermediaries by paying compensation. Yesterday the Law Minister was trying to find fault with my colleague, the Deputy Leader of my party, Mr. Masani, for having stated that when ceilings came to be imposed, compensation at market rates should be paid, as if that demand was immoral. I put that question yesterday and I repeat it again today: When this very same Congress Government decided to pay more than Rs. 1,600 for every share which was worth only Rs. 100 belonging to the then Imperial Bank of India, did they consider that procedure, that action of theirs immoral? If in the same manner, we were to demand that all those people from whom their land is to be taken away by legislation and such action, compensation at market rates should be paid, how can it be treated as an immoral demand? Nevertheless, we bow before practical realities and we have agreed to the system of compensation that they have adopted also to be implemented. We did not raise any serious objection to that.

Then there is the other question, about the rights of ryotwari tenants. My hon. friend, the Law Minister, wanted to take umbrage behind the phrase used by the late Prime Minister that he did not wish that article 31A should be extended to ryotwari and that he used only the word 'tenants' and not 'owners'. Actually, at that time, according to the ideas of most of our friends from north India, including the Prime Minister, they looked upon all farmers as merely tenants and they considered the zamindars as owners. So, the zamindars were got rid of. What happened to those millions of peasants in the Gangetic Valley, in Bengal and all the rest of India? They were brought into direct relations with the Government. Therefore, they were no longer tenants, but became owners of the land. That is the position now in that part of India where there was the zamindari system. In the southern part of India, where there was the ryotwari system, some people considered them to be tenants. But we always maintained that the ryotwari pattadars were owners of their land, which was accepted by Sir Thomas Munroe. It was he who insisted that they should be treated as owners of their lands and ever since then the British Government accepted them as owners. It was those owners whom the late Prime Minister had in his mind when he used the expression ryotwari tenants. So, the late Prime Minister gave the assurance that their interests were not going to be jeopardised. Dr Ambedkar gave that assurance that if at any time this or any other legislature were to be so unmindful of their interests as to jeopardise their rights and seek to pass any kind of legislation like this, it would be the duty of the President to withhold his assent. These were the two assurances which were quoted by Mr. Masani yesterday and earlier by so many of us. I charge this Government that it is going against those assurances.

My hon. friend just now said that the Government does not stand for revivalism, but only for reform. When those assurances were given, I would like them to see whether Dr. Ambedkar or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a revivalist. I say, no; they were not revivalists, but reformists and they wanted agrarian reforms. At the same time, they did not want to jeopardise the rights of the ryotwari pattadars. By the same token, all those other millions of peasants who had been groaning under the exploitation of the taluqdari system also have become according to me ryotwari pattadars because they have been given bhoomidari rights. All the South Indian pattadars and the neopattadars of northern India must be treated alike as owners of their lands

and their rights over the land ought not to be in the same category as the rights of the erstwhile zamindars; their lands ought not to be treated as estates.

The Law Minister said yesterday that they want land to be given to everybody. Mr. Jain who came today to pay a compliment quoted what Jefferson had said more than 150 or 160 years ago in America. What were the conditions in America in those days? Not more than 20 per cent of the arable land was brought under cultivation at that time. Thereafter, from time to time, Government went on offering a minimum of 100 or 150 acres of land to anyone who asked for land. There was plenty of land then. So, he could think of seeing to it that everybody became a landowner. What is the position now in America? Today not more than 10 per cent of the people are employed on the land. The rest of them are provided employment in non-agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional employments. Is that the position in our country? Is it possible for the Government to give land to every cultivator in this country? It is not possible because they have not got that much land. Nevertheless, they have got some land. Now they say they are going to get some land after implementing the ceiling legislation. The ceiling legislation has not been challenged so far as the conception of ceiling is concerned, by the Supreme Court so far. Therefore, there is no need for this legislation if they want to safeguard the idea of ceiling alone.

Then they would get land from all those people whose holdings are bigger than the ceiling. That land is available for allotment. To whom? To the landless people, to small holders. But that would not be very much. Possibly, it might not be more than 10 million acres over the whole of India; very much less. Because, in Andhra they could get only 4 lakhs acres. In that fashion if we were to estimate, what would be the position? It cannot be more than 10 million acres. But today in the possession of the government there is land to the extent of more than 75 million acres, right up to 125 million acres of land. Is it not possible for the government to grant all these land to the agricultural workers? Is it not a fact that myself and many other friends of mine in the Kisan Sammelan have been demanding all these 30 or 40 years that this land should be given to the agricultural workers freely as also the necessary equipments so that they will bring the land under cultivation? We have asked for it. What is the response given by the government during the last seventeen years of their regime? The latest response they have given is, taking advantage of the declaration of emergency, they have sent a circular to all the State Governments that no more land should be granted to the agricultural workers. So, no more land is being granted to the agricultural workers. Who is the big zamindar in the country today? It is the government. Who has the land monopoly other than this government? Yet the government have failed in their duty to see that the land is distributed among the ordinary landless people, for whom my hon. friend was shedding tears yesterday. They have been in those lands for years and we have been asking them that they should distribute the land among those people. Yet the Government has failed to do so. It is because of this that in Andhra the Kisan Sammelan, the Swatantra Party, even the Communist Party and the Jana Sangh have joined and organised a satyagraha with the result that thousands of people are in jail, demanding that this Bill should not be passed. So far as we are concerned, so far as the Communists are concerned, all voices are united in demanding that the land belonging to the government should be distributed among the landless people. The government is not willing to accept this request. Therefore, it does not stand to the credit of the

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government, it does not lie in their mouth to begin to pose as if they are champions of the landless workers. On the other hand, if this Bill were passed—and it is going to be passed—what is likely to happen is even the house sites that are owned by the agricultural workers, by the artisans, not to speak of the ryotwari pattadars all over India, even those house sites are in danger of being compulsorily acquired by government. They might ask me, what would happen to those tenants of some of those ryotwari pattadars who come to have, even after the ceiling is imposed, some 100 or 200 acres of dry land in those areas, arid zones of which we were talking, desert areas and other places in various States. So far as the ceiling goes, it cannot be more than 25 acres of wet land or 50 to 60 acres of possibly fertile dry land. Some of these people may be employing some tenants. What will happen to those tenants? We have suggested that there ought to be legislation in order to protect them from eviction in an arbitrary manner, that there should be security of tenure for them for five or ten years, that the rent should not be too high and there should not be rackrenting. Therefore, there should be tenancy legislation.

Now, in this matter, my leader, and their leader too until a few years back, Rajaji, in Madras took the lead as early as 1952 in getting a legislation passed for Tanjore to protect the tenants under the ryotwari system in Tanjore district. Afterwards, it was extended, as I have already stated, to Andhra as well as other districts in Madras. You can have that kind of legislation. They have got it in Maharashtra and Gujarat and other places. That kind of legislation can be passed. But surely it would be wrong for my friend to come and say that this legislation is intended for their benefit, because if this legislation, if this amendment, were passed, even the tenants are in danger of losing the small tiny rights they have come to have over their lands.

Let us not have lop-sided ideas of the importance of the various classes of people. Here is the livelihood pattern, as in 1951. It has changed more and more in favour of the owner-cultivators, tenant-cultivators and cultivating labourers. What was the position then? More than 249 million people were employed in agriculture. Among them owner-cultivators was 167 million. They cultivate their own lands, and I claim to speak for them. Let my friend say, no. Let him say how this Bill is going to benefit them. Let them prove in what way it is beneficial to them. The tenant-cultivators was only 31 million at that time, quite a large number in the north. I shall not be surprised if more than half of them have become owner-cultivators. Then the cultivator labourers amount to 44 million. These are the people affected by this Bill, and all of them are going to be adversely affected. Then it may be said "no, no, we have given the go-by to the conventional conception of land reform; we are developing a new conception of land reforms". What is that new conception? Nagpur Resolution has engaged a part of it. Their *gram dan* has also engaged a part of it. Their fondness or liking for the concept of Soviet Russia and their examples has also engaged another part of it. Their object is to have co-operativisation and collectivisation of land. How are they going to achieve it? They have found that co-operativisation of land is not successful, they cannot proceed with it in a voluntary manner. Therefore, they want to have this right in their hands, this right to acquire land, not in the usual manner under the Compulsory Land Acquisition Act.—they do not want to accept that because there the courts will have the jurisdiction—but in a different way. Under the present arrangement anybody whose land is likely to be taken away can go to the court and prove

that this land ought not to be taken for a public purpose but some other land may be taken, there is *mala fide* in making the decision and so on. Therefore, they do not want the courts to give any protection to the tenants.

That is why we charge that this Government is weakening in this sly fashion, in this indirect manner the Supreme Court itself. In the Constitution itself we have said that the Supreme Court is one of the three pillars of our Constitution. You destroy, you debilitate, you paralyse and you weaken the Supreme Court and to that extent even more than the proportionate extent you would be destroying, debilitating and weakening and paralysing our Constitution. This is exactly what they are doing. If they say "no" I would like to put to them this question. When all these crores of peasants are brought within the purview of the panchayat board, panchayat samiti or jilla parishad, and when their land is acquired for co-operative cultivation, to whom are they to look for protection? They will go to the courts, but the courts will say "we are helpless". Then they will go to the Supreme Court but that Court will also say "we are helpless; we cannot help you." Of course it might be said: why should you be afraid that anybody would be so foolhardy as to take away or say that all the land in a particular place should be given away to the government? The ruling party have decided and accepted it as a governmental policy that there should be large-scale co-operativisation of land. Therefore, they want land. Since they want land, they will say that whichever panchayat samiti is willing to come forward to organise co-operative farms will be given encouragement, subsidy, prizes and so on and there would be competition between one panchayat and another. They will go on declaring by their own resolutions, "yes, we are ready to organise co-operative farms". Then the Director at the State level will say, "yes, this resolution has to be implemented." Immediately all this land can be taken away, will be taken away by the Government and the peasants will be given the choice either of accepting the compensation or of becoming the members of the co-operative farm, which they would form locally. Are they to accept the compensation? If they accept the compensation, what are they to do with that money? You know what is happening in this country with investments and various other things. How are the small peasants getting this compensation of Rs. 200 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 to know anything at all about the stocks and shares of these companies, corporate sector and all the rest of it. Therefore, they would not know what to do with this small money, where to invest it etc. and they are likely to waste it. They themselves would come to the conclusion that the only best possible alternative for them would be to go into this co-operative farm, whether they like it or not. That way they want to coerce our peasants in an indirect manner. If some of them do not want to go that way, they have to get away with that small sum of money given as compensation.

Nevertheless, if they are to get that money, they are to be within the ceiling. My friend said, "we have made some improvement in the Joint Committee; we have provided for compensation for all those people whose lands are to be taken away provided they are within the ceiling. What is the use of this money? The distinction between money and land has got to be understood by this House. Money can be spent away then and there, but land need not be lost, will not be lost, cannot be stolen by anybody and the land gives yields, employment not only for the present generation but for many generations to come, not only ordinary employment, but self-employment, independent employment; he is his own manager, the owner, he is his own employer and his own worker and he finds his freedom and he is independent on that

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land. What satisfaction would it be for a peasant to be told, "you will be paid your compensation". Therefore, even as it is amended by the Select Committee it is not at all in the interest of the peasants.

Then, let us look at it from the point of view of their revolutionary approach and not reactionary approach. What is the revolutionary approach? To help as many agricultural workers as possible to become land-owners—this the Government is not prepared to do. To help peasants to become owners—that also the Government does not want to do. To help the owners become better owners, better producers with greater assets, with greater credit and greater facilities on scientific principles in order to increase production and so on—is the Government prepared to do it? What is likely to happen now is—actually it is happening today in the country, all over the country—that people will have no more interest in the land or will be losing their interest. They will not invest any more money in the land. So, agricultural production is bound to suffer more and more, year after year for decades to come, that is, as long as the peasant proprietors are not allowed to remain there at all. If it is not for increasing the agricultural production, for what else then does the Government want to achieve this? You have got an idea that agricultural people are able to produce their own food, maintain themselves and keep independent of the urban civilisation, whereas the urban people are obliged to be dependent upon them even for food. Therefore, there seems to be some sense of envy in the minds of people in the Government in regard to agriculturists.

Secondly, quite a large number of people have been bitten by the bee of communism and socialism, Stalinism and Sovietism, and they are in a hurry to industrialise our country to such an extent as to dismiss all these people as soon as possible. They want to be rid of the peasants because they cannot understand the mind of peasants and they cannot appreciate the love of freedom. They want to fill this land with people who would obey their orders, their dictates. With this end in view they wanted to introduce controls. They did introduce controls, but they could not make a success of that. They were defeated on that front and they had to withdraw from that front. The peasants have been independent people and they want to turn them away so that as rapidly as possible they could bring in controlled economy. Therefore, I say this Government is pursuing a policy which is suicidal, which is from the freedom point of view reactionary and from the agrarian point of view destructive of production and incentives and from the rational point of view it is calculated to destroy the culture, the age-old culture that has come down to us, culture of freedom, culture of free employment, culture of self-employment, culture of the people who are able to stand in their own homes, who are able to live in their own homes, work in their own farms and have their own place of worship and place of residence as free men. They are free men because they have this much of property. They want to destroy that much of property. That is the reason why they want to take power in their hands. That is why I oppose it.

I want to answer one other point. Some of my friends from the Socialist and Praja Socialist platforms have been under the impression that by my opposition to this I will be giving support and shelter to those very big landlords whom the communists have been pleased to call land monopolists and so on. I wish to assure them that I am one with them in saying that, wherever they may be there may be a few in a village, two or three in a district and a few thousands in a State —if they are old-fashioned or feudal-minded landlords who may be in a

position to exploit those other people who would have to co-operate with them in order to make agriculture a success, proper steps should be taken against them. I for one and my Party and my leader Rajaji also are prepared to co-operate with this and any other Government in seeing to it that proper steps are taken to see that they give every possible protection to the peasants and also to see that these people behave as decent employers and as decent citizens in this country.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, we are coming to the close of a very short debate on this Constitution Amendment Bill. If you read behind the words which have been massed against this Bill and cutting across the technical points raised, you will find that the real point at issue is that on the one hand there is an attitude of saintly sanctimoniousness, to the right of property and on the other hand a burning desire to have agrarian and social reforms. To the extent that this so-called divine right of property stands in the way of social reforms it has to be swept away. It is from this angle that we support this Bill.

I want to make it very clear that in the India of today and in the days to come, these two concepts of philosophy are bound to clash and clash more and more till a decisive result is achieved. Living as we are today in this momentous time, when the great personality of Pandit Nehru is no more with us, I through you pose this question very sharply to the conscience of every Congress member and to the Government. It is no use repeating *ad nauseam* in your Five Year Plans and Programmes that you want to effect land reforms if you are not going to implement all these things. The real criticism ought not to have been that the Constitution should not be amended. The Constitution is certainly sacred. But the Constitution has been given to the people by the people of India. If a particular clause of the Constitution stands in the way of better implementation of social reforms, certainly the people of India who are sovereign can amend the Constitution. But what can we say to the Government who come forward to get the Constitution amended in the teeth of opposition and at the same time fail to effectively implement the very policies for which the amendment has been sought.

Prof. Ranga pointed out only one aspect of it, deliberately avoiding the other aspect of it. On this one aspect I stand to agree with Prof. Ranga that the Government is guilty of not distributing the waste lands already lying with them. Mass satyagrahas are going on for getting them distributed. That is not the end of the problem. That is not the crux of the matter before us today. The crux of the matter before us today is this. Let us squarely face it. On the one hand millions of agricultural labourers have not got an iota of land to till; on the other hand there are persons owning large areas of land. Whether they are ryotwari tenants or old landlords is if no consequence to me. Prof. Ranga said that the old type of feudal systems still exist and he and his Party would help the Government to erase it, whether they are old type of landlords or new type of landlords.

14.00 hrs.

That is not the point. On the one hand there is concentration of land and, on the other, there is absolute, abject unemployment of agricultural labour, employed hardly for half the number of days in the year and facing for the remaining period of the year starvation. If this problem has got to be solved, the so-called sacredness of the right of property has got to yield as social forces develop in this country and as the meaning of real freedom, not the freedom for the propertied class which is advocated by Professor Ranga but the freedom of life which, I submit, is the basic freedom

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of the individual human being is realised. It has been the basic freedom even when man was not civilized and cultured; it remains the basic freedom, my right to live, and if any so-called old, outmoded concepts of property and social well-being stand in between the common people's right to live, that outmoded conception has to be washed away. Not only in the agricultural sphere but very soon forces will rise which will demand the application of this principle to urban incomes also.

As was once said by a great man, a nation cannot live half-free and half-slave. Certainly today we can very well say that a nation cannot live for long half-starved and half-stuffed. Therefore we have viewed this Constitution (Amendment) Bill from this angle and have supported it from this angle despite some technical considerations which may be brought on the surface.

But now the real problem is this. If after the Government gets this Bill passed with an overwhelming majority with a solid majority, with the support of all right-thinking men and of those who want to co-operate with the policy of social and land reforms, if after getting this Bill passed, the Government still fumbled with land reforms and tinkered with the problem, the Government shall certainly have to stand in the dock. It is about this that I want to warn it. The Government is now armed with all the necessary powers to undergo a bold and swift programme of land reforms, but if the Government is not going to use this power, this weapon given to it, by the House and still tumbles on the course of land reforms, then the *raison d'etre* of passing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will cease to exist.

If we look to the record of the Government, whether it be in Kerala or in any other State, we know that progressive laws are slow to be passed and once passed are still slower to be implemented. The Planning Commission in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan have again and again pointed out this lack on the part of Government and we would like the Government to give a categorical assurance.

This thing will not help. So slow is the administrative machinery of land reforms, deliberately in certain States, that before the reforms can be implemented, big land-holdings are parcelled out, sold out, divided between different members of the family. So, Professor Ranga can vindicate the entire concept of land reforms by saying, "Even if you impose the ceiling, you will get only so much land to distribute".

Why is it so? It is so because Government has the habit of tomtoming everything but not implementing anything. If it is gold control, speak of gold control for three months till all the gold goes underground. If it is the power to search lockers in the banks, talk about it for two months till all the lockers are empty. If it is land reforms, shout about them for three months till all the land is distributed and nothing is left for the poor peasant and Government can play both left and right at the same time. This tightrope walking will not stand by the Congress in the days to come. Therefore, having armed itself with this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, Government should speedily implement it.

As for the concept of freedom and the concept of independence, Professor Ranga is concerned only with the freedom and independence of those big persons who can own land. But what about the freedom of the agricultural labourer who has no land and who has to work as a slave, as a semi-serf, even now in many agricultural households of our country? Has he no right of freedom? Has Professor Ranga's concept of freedom no dimension for the poor agricultural labourer who wants land, who has equal right to land, who has, in the course of the last few centuries, slowly been

robbed and deprived of his land in view of all sorts of terror that he has been made to undergo? The philosophy of the Swatantra Party stops short with the freedom of the big and the rich. It has got to be extended. If the freedom of the big and the rich stands in the way of the freedom of the common man, let the freedom of the rich go to the wall; let the freedom of the common man be vindicated effectively so that we can really march forward to all our declarations of land reforms and social progress that we have made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, we have extended our support to this Bill only because we want land reforms in this country to be implemented as speedily as possible. But that does not mean that we agree with the procedure and the manner in which Government has introduced this Bill and has sought to get it passed. It appears to me after this discussion in this House, even at this stage, that even today their approach to this Bill has been as thoughtless as to the Acts which have been passed in the different State legislatures which are sought to be given protection under this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

We had our apprehensions in the beginning and I am more than satisfied that the Joint Committee agreed to insert clause 2 according to which lands beyond the ceiling will be given compensation according to the market value. So far as the small tenants are concerned, they are protected. But the question is as to what sort of protection you are going to give to the State Governments. Is the State Government's record very clean so far as land reforms are concerned?

The Planning Commission itself has lamented not once but so many times that in plan after plan they fix the target date, they want that land reforms should be completed by such-and-such a year, whereas nothing happens. What stands in the way? What has the Central Government done to see that the State Governments concerned fulfil this objective? They do not come forward with an explanation. At the beginning I asked the Government, when you want support for this Bill, whether you are in a position to tell us that according to the present legislation passed in different States how much surplus land was available actually to be given to landless agriculturists or agricultural labourers. Practically there is nothing because as a result of the delaying tactics that they have deliberately adopted lands are transferred before the particular Acts come into force and are implemented.

Even now you keep a loophole in this very Bill. I am thankful to the Law Minister that he acceded to the demand of the Joint Committee but here was a suggestion made which was raised in the Joint Committee itself. Knowing the State Governments as they are, I will not be surprised if in some States there is legislation which advocates more ceiling, after this Bill is passed. I feel that today there are certain land legislations in different States where the ceiling is on the high side; it even goes counter to the suggestion of the Planning Commission. So, I will not be surprised if, after this Bill is passed, in some States there is legislation which advocates more ceiling than what we think, proper and reasonable. Therefore I wanted this assurance then and I was told that so far as future legislations are concerned, they will not be protected according to this Bill. Therefore here we wanted to make it specific and Dr. Singhvi brought forward this amendment that instead of "for the time being" a particular date be fixed. But I am sorry that because of the lack of thinking, again the Law Minister would not agree to this proposal and now he wants the entire Bill to go as it is. I, therefore, shudder to think, although we are passing this Bill—it is good that we will pass it—but I am not very optimistic about

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the future, that is, that after this there will be uniform land reforms all over the country. That is perhaps not going to happen. I do not mind that we give protection to the tenants so far as the implementation of this legislation is concerned. But I would like this Government to make an attempt, a sincere effort, in this direction when they are getting the support from almost all those who want social justice in the rural sector. I had hinted at it in the speech which I made in the beginning when we discussed this Bill in the last session that there is going to be a split, a cleavage, which is developing very fast in this country between the urban interests and the rural interests. It is going to happen if we proceed in this lopsided manner. It is for you, therefore, to see that when you take these powers, when you take the support of this Parliament, you would so re-arrange and re-orient your entire economic activity that there is congenial growth, uniform growth, both in the rural and the urban sectors. If that is not done, then this Bill will have defeated the very purpose for which it has been brought before us.

With these words, I give my support to this Bill.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Law Minister has taken shelter under a broad-side, a shibboleth, which is meaningless and pointless. He claims that this Bill is for the benefit of the common peasantry. He claims that this is for promoting land reforms. It may be so to a certain extent but it is doubtful whether the Bill as conceived as a whole is really calculated to or likely to promote the interests of land reforms. It is an over-simplification to seek to compartmentalise the support for this Bill as progressive and the opposition to this Bill as retrogressive. I suppose this sort of over-simplification is resorted to because it is thought that it would facilitate the passage of this Bill in this House and that it may make it more likely that the Bill would be accepted by the people at large on such a plea. But such a plea, in my humble opinion, would be wholly incorrect and misconceived.

Sir, this is essentially an agro-economic question which the Government more than the Swatantra Party has tried to turn into a political question, into a shibboleth, which unfortunately creates walls, unthinking walls, or rigidity. I think that it is primarily in the perspective of agro-economic development of this country that any such legislation should be undertaken and should be viewed. I am sorry to say that the Government, while it has come forward with a few scattered legal arguments here and there, has not come forward with a proper agro-economic justification for this Bill as it has been conceived and brought before the House.

I would like to make it clear that I am second to none in my support for effectuating the insistent demand in our new Republic for social justice. I would like to make it clear that I am not opposed in the least measure to a rational programme of agro-economic reform and reorganisation. But I do not see even the primary ingredients of such an agro-economic reorganisation in the policies of the Government in this Bill as it has been brought before us. It is unfortunate that an attempt has been made at times even to question the patriotism or the larger public concern of those who have opposed this Bill. I understand that certain statements have been made that those who oppose the Bill are concerned only for the freedom of the rich as my friend Shri Daji put it. I feel that we all try to express our opinions in the light of what we know is best for the nation and it is unfortunate that motives are imputed in this manner.

Sir, I should like in this case to say that the whole argument of the hon.

Law Minister has unfortunately proceeded in a sort of a circle. He has relied on the well-known fallacy of *petitio principi* of arguing in a circle. He says that this artificial definition of family has been accepted by him because it has been accepted by various States in their legislations. This is precisely what we are attacking. He says, this has been accepted by us because this was the definition evolved by the Planning Commission's Panel of Land Reforms as if the Panel has the last word on this matter and as if it was not the duty of the Government to meet the objections that were raised by the Supreme Court and which prevailed with the Supreme Court. I really felt very sorry to find the hon. the Law Minister having dubbed these objections raised by the Supreme Court as merely technical objections. If the right to equality as enshrined in the Constitution of India is merely a technicality, if the rights against discrimination as enshrined in the Constitution of India are mere technicalities I do not know where the substance resides. As a matter of fact, it does appear to me that in seeking to support this Bill, the Law Minister has chased some shadows without meeting the very substantial arguments that we have raised here. I feel that unfortunately we have set to perform the impossible task, as Acharya Kripalani said, of even changing the gender of an individual or an institution because it appears that the emphasis is more on legislating our courts and judicial process into impotence.

I must say that I heartily endorse the observations made by my esteemed colleague, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy that the rejection by the Government of my amendment No. 4 in respect of specifying the date in clause 2 seems to stem merely from a cussedness of approach. It appears that the Law Minister was not prepared even to concede a very elementary drafting change in the legislation before us.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that when even now the Law Minister rises to reply to this debate and on various occasions which would arise in future, the Government must try to outline for us its agro-economic policies and land reform policies.

Shri M. R. Masani: If any.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Land Reform is not merely in trying to validate this or that body of legislation. The Government is advised that it is imperative that such validating legislation should be enacted. But the country is entitled to expect a more comprehensive programme of land reorganisation and of land transformation, of increasing productivity in the field of agriculture, of ensuring that the yield rate would be higher and that the physical inputs into agriculture are greater. I am sorry to say that no effort has been made to satisfy this august House or the country at large that there is economic thinking to back this legislation before us and that this legislation is justified by considerations of agro-economic reorganisation and of extensive land transformation and redistribution. I would like in this context to draw the attention of the House that there are supposed to be as much as 124 million acres of waste and fallow land in this country. All that even the entire Fourth Plan envisages to do is to seek to reclaim as much as 3 million acres of land, which is almost twice as much as has been done in the preceding Plan. This is not a showing of which Government could be proud. This is not a showing which could be termed as an earnest of the Government in seeking to transform the land system in this country and to better the lot of the common landless peasant.

I hope that Government would seek to meet these arguments both on the front of law and on the economic front.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If some abuses had been showered, which I am sure were not likely to be showered, from the ruling party against us for our

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

opposing this Bill, we would not have felt it. But abuses have been showered upon the Opposition on this side by people with extra-territorial fidelity. I do not know whether they have got a right to say so about those who stand second to none in their patriotism for the country and for their will to lay down their lives for the sake of the country.

Simply because we have opposed this measure, we have no desire in our hearts to stem in any manner the progress of the country. In certain respects, I had agreed in principle, at the Joint Committee stage, to some of the amendments, and in fact, even to the principle of the Bill. But, today, after a good deal of thinking, I find that I cannot justify myself even for a moment to deprive about 12,000 accountants of their means of livelihood, which means their salaries or their emoluments. The hon. Minister was pleased to tell us that these included so many things. I have gone through the Act after that, and to my utter disgust and dismay, I do not find anything pertaining to land reforms *vis-a-vis* these accountants and the deprivation of their salaries. It is one thing to have land reforms and to help agrarian reforms which we have in view, by providing land for the landless. But to take away a *bigha* of land or half a *bigha* of land or two or three or ten *bighas* of land from ordinary people who are very common and whose standing is nothing, and whose emoluments would never come to more than Rs. 30 p.m. and thus to deprive them of their means of livelihood is sheer cussedness and nothing else. I cannot reconcile myself to this position.

On the one hand, we are holding out that we are going to provide work for one and all, for one and sundry in the country, and on the other hand, we are making laws, by virtue of which, we shall deprive these people of their means of livelihood. It is this which has goaded me to this position that I should oppose this Bill.

The second consideration which has weighed with me is the mathematical calculation to which I can never reconcile myself; I could not conceive of a position where a cash grant, or cash in terms of a certain amount of rupees, annas and pies or rupees and naya paise or paise according to the present system, could be converted into a lesser amount of rupees and paise than what is to be calculated upon. It is these things which should have opened the eye of the ruling party. Unfortunately, they have received a whip. That is why all of them were out of this House, when arguments were being advanced, and they all came back to express their voice at the time of voting only...

Shri A. K. Sen: It is the same with my hon. friend also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: . . . without the necessary reason. It is said 'Out of sight, and out of mind'. They had gone out because they were not prepared to listen to anything, and, therefore, they could plead ignorance and say that 'We have been told by our Minister that it is like this and therefore, when we are asked to say 'Aye' we say 'Aye', and when we are asked to say 'No', we say 'No'. It is this which is more pinching than anything else.

There were valid arguments advanced by Shri J. B. Kripalani when he said that so far as an amendment to the Constitution was concerned, when the provision of law was like this that more than a particular number must be present in the House, the idea behind the whole thing was that for changing the Constitution, all must join hands together and then only the Constitution could be changed. My hon. friends opposite have taken advantage only of the brute majority which they have, to dictate terms which they ought not to, in such measures, and pass a Bill which they must be ashamed of passing. Fifteen years hence, posterity will tell them that what they have done is a great

[Shri M. M. Trivedi]

wrong; in fact within ten years they will reap the fruits of this, and within another ten years, there would be an enormous number of quarrels in families when these ceilings have been imposed; these ceilings will create trouble between brother and sister, between father and son, and between father and daughter and so on.

For these reasons, I oppose this Bill, although I have accepted some of the principles which had been laid down and which have been accepted as amendment to clause 2. I would have been pleased if the hon. Minister had seen his way not to deprive the people of the salary that they were going to receive. But he has not done so. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: My hon. friend Dr. L. M. Singhvi has said that we are throwing to the winds article 14, article 19, the Supreme Court decisions and so on. He has said that we are doing it merely on the strength of our brute majority and regardless of consequences.

Let us see the Ninth Schedule as it stands today. The very first item is the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950. It was struck down by the Patna High Court on the ground that it contravened article 14,—one of the earliest decisions under the Constitution. When it was pending before the Supreme Court, Parliament changed article 31A and introduced article 31B by passing the first amendment, and the Bihar Land Reforms Act was the very first Act put in the Ninth Schedule. Can anyone suggest that the spirit of article 14 was violated by protecting the Bihar Land Reforms Act and allowing the Bihar State to resume those vast estates which were the private property of a few individuals or that the tenants have suffered or that the tillers have suffered as a result thereof?

Then, we had the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act, which was struck down by the Calcutta High Court on the ground of contravention of articles 14 and 19. It was protected by including it in the Ninth Schedule. Various other Acts had been put there for the purpose of saving them from being challenged in courts as contravening the technical requirements of article 14.

14.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I say 'technical', because so long as in substance we do not discriminate, technical application of the rule of discrimination in the matter of allowing the States to proceed with vigorous programmes of land reform cannot be allowed to stand merely by an appeal to the constitutional provision. If the interpretation of article 14 leads to a very technical application of this rule so as to invalidate important measures of land reforms, it is not only our duty but our solemn obligation to see that the substance of the requirements of article 14 is observed and that the other Directive Principles of the Constitution are facilitated by brushing aside these technical objections.

I still reiterate, Sir, that these programmes of land reform do not violate any spirit of the Constitution. On the contrary they enable the various States to carry out the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

Then, Dr. Singhvi has said that we have claimed that this Bill will be beneficial for the peasants, for the tillers. Well, I never made any such claim. The actual benefit will be conferred by the State laws. What we are doing here is to remove the obstacles from which the State Legislatures appear to be suffering at the present moment in passing necessary laws for benefiting the peasant. The Constitution amendment will not benefit the peasantry *per se*; it will only enable the State Legislatures to pass such laws as are consistent with the all-India programmes we have undertaken ourselves for the purpose

[Shri A. K. Sen]

of benefiting the peasantry and the actual tiller of the soil.

Then, Dr. Singhvi has taken....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : जब यह राज्य सरकारों का अधिकार है, तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह बिल लाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई ?

श्री अ० कु० सन : अब माननीय सदस्य ने अंग्रेजी समझ ली ?

Sir, I am very happy to find that Swamiji has now started following us in English.

Now, Sir, he said that we have not announced our programme of land reform or our agro-economic policies. Well, the series of literature published by the Planning Commission, including the last two ones, namely, the one on progress of Land Reform and the Third Plan Mid-term Appraisal, show that we have in print published our programme, the progress, and what we have done up till now with regard to land reform. It was not necessary to reiterate them while moving the motion. We have neither the time, nor is it the occasion to do that.

Then, the most astounding proposition which was put forward by Shri Homi Daji was that we have not implemented land reform, that we have been only talking about it. I am very sorry to point out that he has not even taken the pains to read the last pamphlet, the Third Plan Mid-Term Appraisal, which clearly sets out the implementation done in the different States. And the very first line at page 98, under the heading 'Land Reform' is:

> "The main aspects of land reform are the abolition of intermediaries, etc."

And it says:

> "The programme for the abolition of intermediaries has been mostly completed."

An Hon. Member: Mostly.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is quite different from saying that we have not done it. (*Interruption*). I understand the implication of the word 'mostly'. It is certainly quite different from saying that we have not done it and that we do not intend to do it.

And it shows what are the difficulties in the further implementation of these programmes. And one of the main things pointed out is the legal difficulty. And but for these various Acts being struck down in the areas where ryotwari settlements have been held to be protected from land reforms we would have completed them by now.

It may be, as Shri Gopalan said,—I can appreciate it—that the legislation in particular areas has not been as radical as they would have liked. But to say that our announced policy of land reform has not been implemented and that we are not serious about it is certainly a proposition which we cannot allow to go unchallenged.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You have yet to prove it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Well, we have proved it, not to your satisfaction, but to our satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the country.

Now, Sir, there is one further point which I would only like to answer, and that is that we have not distributed the wasteland belonging to the Government but are trying to pounce upon other people's land and trying to distribute it among the landless. The correct facts are that according to the information which we have collected up to the end of April this year, about 7·8 million acres of wasteland belonging to the Government

have already been distributed to the landless.

Shri Ranga: How much more is there now?

Shri A. K. Sen: The difficulty about the distribution of the residue is, firstly, the reclamation of this land and making this land fit for cultivation before it is distributed. And for that purpose it has been calculated that that will take about Rs. 150 per acre before we can reclaim them and make them fit for cultivation. And to make them fit for cultivation a sum of Rs. 7 crores has been allotted in the Third Plan already. So that, as and when they are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation, they will be distributed like the 7·8 million acres which we have already done. And hon. Members will also appreciate that some amount of wasteland has to be kept for the purpose of pasture and common land belonging to . . .

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I have a clarification? Does the Law Minister know that there was a satyagraha in Andhra for one and a half months . . .

Shri Ranga: Even now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: . . . . which is continuing, for the distribution of the wasteland, and the wasteland there has not been distributed?

Shri A. K. Sen: Where?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In Andhra.

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot give you the details. No doubt the hon. Minister of Planning will, on a proper interpellation, answer that query. But the fact is that already 7·8 million acres have been distributed from Government-held wasteland. This is the position.

Shri Ranga: That is nothing.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the number of persons benefited by that?

Shri A. K. Sen: I could not tell you the number of persons benefited by it. But the distribution has been done with regard to this. I have no doubt that on the basis of the distribution it will be a large number of people now who must have benefited.

This is the position, Sir, and therefore in my submission no valid ground has been made for the purpose of showing that this Bill should not be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobby be cleared.

Mr. Speaker: I hope the Lobby has been cleared and every Hon. Member is in his own seat.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11.] **[14·42 hrs.**

AYES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. 1.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basppa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Sigh, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Bist, Shri J.B.S.

Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri C. L.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Priya
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Ismail, Shri M.
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanaksabai, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan Shri Osman Ali
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shi Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohiuddin, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati, Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai,
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramabadran, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Utiya, Shri
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Veerappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad.

NOES

Bade, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Berwa Shri, Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati	Shashank Manjari, Shrimati	Solanki, Shri
Rameshwaranand, Shri	Singh, Dr. B. N.	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Ranga, Shri	Singh, Shri A. P.	Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Reddy, Shri Narasimha	Singh, Shri Y. D.	Yashpal Singh, Shri

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): My machine did not work. My vote is for "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: Are there any others whose votes have not been recorded?

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur (Bhilwara): I am for 'Ayes'.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I was not able to vote. I am for "Noes".

Mr. Speaker: These statements will be recorded.

The result of the division is:

Ayes : 381; Noes : 27.

The motion is carried by a majority . . .

Shri Ranga: It is a shameful thing. Wait for 1967.

Mr. Speaker: I have not completed my announcement. Was it directed against me?

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The Bill is passed.

The motion was adopted.

14.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 31—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,73,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 56—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 85—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Communications (Including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Mr. Speaker: These Demands are now before the House.

Does the hon. Minister want to say anything now on these Demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): No, Sir, not necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Cut Motion being moved?

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,00,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Mismanagement in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and subsidy on Ghani Oil.* (1)].

Mr. Speaker: Again I have to request members that those who want to go away should do so quietly. The business of the House should not be disturbed. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I will confine myself to Demand Nos. 31, 56 and the last Demand No. 145. You remember that after the Finance Minister announced the formation of the Monopoly Commission, some of the members this side did not exactly object to that, but what we wanted to know from him was the fate of the Mahalanobis Committee's report. We were apprehensive of one thing that the Mahalanobis Committee's report might be referred to this Monopolies Commission. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether Government have considered the report of the Mahalanobis Committee and whether they have accepted their report *in toto*. If not, what are the points or recommendations which they have not accepted?

Sir, it may be recalled that in 1954 or 1955 Justice Vivian Bose Commission was appointed to enquire into certain concerns of Dalmia-Jain. They took about 7 or 8 years to complete the report and that report gave a chance to the Government to go into the working of the various business houses. At the time of discussion, we, the members on this side, requested the Minister for Industry and the Minister for Finance to appoint similar Commissions or appoint inspectors to go into the activities of the various houses, whether it was Birla's or Singhania's or others'. It is most unfortunate that instead of taking advantage of the report of the Mahalanobis Committee, again a Commission was appointed to know whether there is concentration of wealth or not and whether there is monopoly or not. It has been proved beyond doubt that there are certain houses in this country which are really controlling nearly 40 to 50 per cent of our wealth. There is no doubt in the minds of the Hon. Finance Minister or any member of the House that there is concentration and there is monopoly in the country.

Another point which we referred to at the time of discussion was that a few eminent economists like Shri R. K. Hazari should be associated with, or nominated as members of the Commission. Why I mention the name of Shri Hazari is because he has submitted a report under instructions from the Planning Commission where he has surveyed some of the big business houses. I think he has investigated into the activities of three or four business houses including Birla's. He has mentioned that Birla chain is a peculiar chain. That report unfortunately has not been published. It is a cyclostyled document. But the facts are there and I would request the Finance Minister to see that some investigation is done into the affairs of the Birla houses. They are strong enough to face and should not be afraid to face any inquiry.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

When inspectors were appointed to investigate into the working and mismanagement of some of the Dalmia-Jain concerns, it was thought that inspectors would be appointed in some of these houses also. But it was not done. After the submission of the report of the auditors of the Ruby and New Asiatic, it has become more clear to us that all is not well in the Birla house also.

I hope that the Monopolies Commission, after including some of the eminent economists or even Members of Parliament whose integrity is unquestionable will go into the affairs of the various houses. The Monopolies Commission has now started functioning. It has also invited members of this House and whosoever wishes to appear before this Commission. I sincerely welcome this move of this Commission and I only request the Hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider whether some more people like very eminent and prominent economists can be included in the Commission.

Demand No. 56 is for the working of the Vigilance Commission. After the submission of the Santhanam Committee report, the Vigilance Commission is going to become a lively organisation. I do not mind sanctioning this amount, whether it is Rs. 3 lakhs or Rs. 4 lakhs, for the working of this Commission. It is a good thing. As the present Prime Minister, at least up till today, Mr. Nanda, believes that he is likely to end corruption or at least minimise it within two years. I do not know from which date. Anyhow, I wish him all success. I wish this Commission a grand success. But what is happening is that senior officers will be given powers to judge the integrity of the junior officers. That is something horrible. I have some experience of the working of the defence organisation, the railways and the public sector projects. If the senior officers are given unlimited and unchecked powers, they will go unchecked and they will steam-roll the junior officers. It will be impossible for the junior officers to function unless the activities of the senior officers are checked.

Cases can be referred to the Vigilance Commission. I have a fit case in my possession—the case of the Bell Company also known as the telephone scandal. The question was raised many times in this House. The hon. Minister for Transport and Posts and Telegraphs, with all his eloquence, could not convince this House that this agreement with Bell Company was justified and had no shady deal. My friend, Mr. Daji, perhaps wrote to you and he wanted to make a statement on this issue. I have in my possession material to prove that this deal is an absolutely shady deal. I do not want to impute any motive on our Law Minister or the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. He did not know perhaps that one of the officers who is related to one of the Cabinet Ministers was responsible for the entire deal. He knew that any recommendation from him will enable the Cabinet to take a decision. The time at my disposal is very short and I would only say that this Bell Company deal should be referred to the Vigilance Commission.

Another case where I am not convinced, even though my respected friend, the Finance Minister, made a statement in this House, was the Sundaram deal about Singer sewing machine parts. Our late lamented Prime Minister is supposed to have signed that licence. It passes my comprehension why a particular licence was sanctioned by the then Prime Minister. I have said in this House that this deal was not a straightforward deal. I would only request that these two glaring cases are fit to be referred to the Vigilance Commission and I hope Government will not shirk its responsibility in this regard. Sir, it is surprising that the

conduct of a Deputy Minister was referred to the Attorney General, who is supposed to be a law officer working under a particular Minister. When that case is referred to the Attorney General, why should not these cases be referred to the Vigilance Commission? I hope these cases will be referred to the Vigilance Commission.

With these words, I wish both the Vigilance Commission and the Monopolies Commission all success. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly let the House know what is going to be the fate of the Mahalanobis Committee report. I hope it is not going to be shelved. I hope the recommendations of that committee would be translated into action. If that is done, I am sure good results will come out of it. With these words, I support the demands.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमाण्ड नं० ५३ और ५८ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

मांग नं० ५३ में ६२५० रु० की मांग की गई है। यह मांग इसलिये की गई है कि एक कर्मचारी के ऊपर जिसने ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट में गबन किया था, मुकदमा चलाया गया और वह निरपराध साबित हुआ। उसके बाद उसने सरकार के ऊपर दावा किया और सरकार को उसको रुपया देना पड़ा। इस से तो मुझे ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि या तो इस कर्मचारी के साथ ज्यादती हुई है या फिर इस तरह से जिसने रुपया गबन किया उसको अदालत ने छोड़ा और राष्ट्र का ६२५० रु० उसको दिया जायेगा। इस तरह के बहुत सारे केसेज आते हैं मांगों के अन्दर और हर बार हाउस से बांट ली जाती है। इस तरह के जो केसेज होते हैं मुझे उस पर ऐतराज है। फिर इसमें लिखा गया है कि इस आदमी ने गबन किया और गबन करने के बाद अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया गया। अदालत में वह निरपराध साबित हुआ। तो फिर आप कर्मचारियों से यह जानने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते कि क्यों वे गलत मुकद्दमे चलाते हैं जिसमें वे अदालतों में निरपराध घोषित होते हैं और हम लोगों से, इस सदन से, इस देश से गलत काम करा कर पैसा लिया जाता है।

दूसरी मांग जो नं० ५८ की है उसमें खादी ग्रामोद्योग के लिये पैसे की मांग की गई है। यह खादी ग्रामोद्योग क्या चीज है, मेरे तो कुछ समझ में ही नहीं आता। बहुत सारे लोग गलत अर्जियां देकर पैसा लेते हैं। मैं तो मिसाल दे सकता हूं कि जितने पैसे आपने खादी ग्रामोद्योग को दिये हैं उनका २५ फी सदी भी इस्तैमाल नहीं होता है। घानी, कोल्हू, कपड़ा आदि सारी चीजों के सम्बन्ध में फर्जी कागजों पर दस्तखत करा कर यह खादी ग्रामोद्यगग कमीशन नाम की संस्था खड़ी है। मैं अपने जिले की बात जानता हूं। वहां एक ऐसे आदमी को ४८ हजार रु० का लोन दिया गया है जिसके पास एक रुपये की चीज मौके पर मौजूद नहीं है। या तो सरकार ऐसे लोगों को...

श्री सिंहसन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : रुपया तो मौजूद है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : रुपया मौजूद है ? आप लेते हैं। इस तरह से आप यहां पास कराते हैं और टैक्सपेअर की जान खाते हैं। ऐक्चुअल घानी और कोल्हू का कहीं पता नहीं है। पता नहीं क्या क्या चीजें बना कर रखते हैं। उनसे किसी का फायदा भी नहीं होता। अभी तक जो रिबेट मिलता था वह भी खत्म हुआ। इस तरह से खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के नाम पर बड़ी भारी रकम का बेजा इस्तैमाल होता है जिस पर किसी का कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। सरकार से जो पैसा लिया जाता है वह आम तौर से एलेक्शनों में खर्च होता है या जो लोग उनकी मदद करते हैं और लोन सेंक्शन कराते हैं उनको दिलाया जाता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिये जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है वह सोलह आने बेकार है।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

अब आप विजिलेंस कमीशन की बात देखिये, जिसको केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग कहते हैं। यह बात सब को मालूम है कि इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार है, और माननीय नन्दा जी ने तो कहा था कि अगर दो वर्ष के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार खत्म नहीं हुआ तो वे खुद ही मिनिस्ट्री छोड़ देंगे। इस देश का हर समझदार आदमी बहुत दुखी है कि इस देश में हर क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। स्कूल, कालेज, अस्पताल, कचेहरी, हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, और आप जो भी आयोग मुकर्रर करते हैं उसमें चोरी के लिये रास्ता छोड़ देते हैं, जो कानून बनाते हैं उसमें ऐसा दरवाजा खुला होता है जिसमें कि घूसखोरी और चोरी का मौका रहे। विजिलेंस कमीशन बनाया गया, इस उम्मीद से कि वह भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करे। सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्ट राज्य सरकारें हैं जहां पर कि पूरी लूट होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो विजिलेंस कमीशन बनाया गया है उसमें पुलिस के डी० आई० जी० को रक्खा गया है। वह सब से भ्रष्ट डिपार्टमेंट है जिसके लिये एक जज ने लिखा था कि पुलिस ऐसे नंगों की फौज है कि उसमें किस को कपड़ा पहनाया जाये यह समझ में नहीं आता। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा कि जजमेंट से इसको निकाल दिया जाये, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक में अपील की। ऐसे विभाग के अधिकारी पुलिस के डी० आई० जी० को उत्तर प्रदेश में उस कमीशन में रक्खा गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कमीशन को स्वतन्त्रता बनाना हो तो बनाइये मेरी राय में कमीशन ऐसा बनना चाहिये जो डाइरेक्ट केसेज को डील करे। अगर वह सरकार के मातहत रहेगा तो लाजिमी तौर पर वही बातें वह कहेगा और करेगा जो कि सरकार उससे चाहेगी।

3.15·00 hrs.

आज हालत यह है कि सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है और लोग तो यह कहते हैं कि चाहे वह मिनिस्टर्स हों, मैम्बर्स हों, पुलिस के सिपाही हों, चपरासी हों अथवा कोई भी सरकारी पदाधिकारी हों, भ्रष्टाचार से अछूते नहीं बचे हैं। हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार मौजूद है। भ्रष्टाचार किस व्यापक रूप में फैला हुआ है इसका मुझे खुद दिल्ली में जाती तजुर्बा है। मुझे एक आदमी के लिए एफैडैविट कराने की जरूरत हुई और मैं उसके लिए मैजिस्ट्रेट के कोर्ट में गया। मुझे वहां पर एक आदमी ने कहा कि इस तरह से तो मजिस्ट्रेट के दस्तखत आप करा नहीं पायेंगे व्यर्थ में परेशान क्यों होते हैं? मुझे आप दस रुपये लाइये, आप यहीं बाहर खड़े रहिये और मैं अभी पांच मिनट में मजिस्ट्रेट का दस्तखत कराये लाता हूं और यकीन मानिये वह दस्तखत करा कर ले भी आया। अब अगर मैं जाता तो पहले तो वह मजिस्ट्रेट साहब कहते कि मैं आपको ही नहीं जानता कि आप मैम्बर हैं और मुझे उनको पहचनवाने के लिए सबूत पेश करना होता और दो आदमी उनके सामने इसके लिए और ले जाने पड़ते। कहने का मतलब मेरा यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार इस कदर हर एक क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन) की स्थापना का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और उसके लिए जितना भी रुपया खर्च किया जाय वह उचित ही है। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करने की यह है कि राज्य सरकारें प्राविंशियल आटोनमी के नाम पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और इस सतर्कता आयोग को व्यर्थ बना देंगी। यह राज्य सरकारें आज लूट का अखाड़ा बनी हुई हैं और उनके ऊपर कोई कण्ट्रोल नहीं होगा। अभी जो रिपोर्टें मिली हैं उनके अनुसार बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने इसे माना भी नहीं है और जिस किसी ने माना भी है उन्होंने ऐसे कमीशनों की नियुक्ति की है जो कि सही मायनों में कोई चीज नहीं देखेंगे। होगा यह कि वह जिन केसेज को चाहेंगे उन

को विजिलेंस कमीशन को सौंपेंगे और जिनको नहीं देना चाहेंगे उनको वह नहीं सौंपेंगे ।

श्री बनर्जी ने इस विजिलेंस कमीशन के बारे में ठीक ही कहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कमीशन एक स्वतन्त्र बॉडी हो और यह एक्जीक्यूटिव के असर में बिल्कुल न हो ताकि वह बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष होकर भ्रष्टाचार आदि के केसेज में जांच पड़ताल आदि करे । उस कमीशन के कर्मचारी भी स्वतन्त्र रूप से भरती किये जायं और वे होम डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत न हों । मिनिस्टर्स द्वारा बहुत से काम गलत तौर पर कर लिये जाते हैं और पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट की आड़ लेकर वे साफ बच जाते हैं । दरअसल पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट का अर्थ क्या है यह ही समझ में नहीं आता है । मालूम यह पड़ता है कि पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट का मतलब पब्लिक के इंटरैस्ट से न होकर सरकार का इंटरैस्ट है । इसमें यह नहीं दिया गया है कि भ्रष्टाचार के जितने केसेज पकड़े जायेंगे, मन्त्रियों पर जो चार्जेज हैं उनकी जांच कौन करेगा ? इसमें कोई उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है । विजिलेंस कमीशन को बनाने के लिए ग्रांट देने में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन उस कमीशन के अधिकारों को और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

इसी तरीके से मांग संख्या ८४ के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि इसमें सरकार ने गलत ढंग से जमीन को ऐक्वायर किया । अदालत में जब उसके खिलाफ़ दावा दायर किया गया तो ७५०० रुपये ठेकेदार को दे दिये गये । इस तरह से यह जो सरकारी अधिकारी गलत काम करते हैं उनसे किसी ने इसकी कैफियत नहीं तलब की कि आखिर यह जो इतना रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा उसकी जिम्मेदारी उन पर क्यों न डाली जाय ? फर्ज कीजिये हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में एक मामूली लेखपाल जमीन का रेकार्ड करने वाला है । कानून है कि बेवाओं की नाराजी पर कोई आदमी मालिकाना हक़ हासिल नहीं कर सकता है लेकिन हासिल कर लेते हैं । और कहते हैं कि तुम अदालत में जाकर यह साबित करो और तय करो कि तुम बेवा हो या नहीं । होता यह है कि जिस मंशा से क़ानून बनाया गया वह मंशा क़ानून की खत्म हो जाती है । उन अधिकारियों को मालूम करना चाहिए कि यह गलत काम क्यों होते हैं, मुकदमे चलवाते हैं, छुड़वाते हैं और फिर सरकार से मुआविजा दिलवाते हैं और मजा यह कि उनके ऊपर इस तरह से गलत काम करने के कारण कोई बार या जिम्मेदारी नहीं आती । इस तरह की बातों की छानबीन करनी चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि इस तरह से देश का पैसा बर्बाद न हो और जो भी पैसा दिया जाय उसका ठीक, ठीक इस्तैमाल हो ।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my observations to Demand No. 31 and 56. Demand No. 56 envisages the appointment of a Central Vigilance Commission. The previous speaker brought to the notice of the House some instances in the law court or cases of bribery where probably it was a compelling necessity due to the rise in prices and the meagre pay that they are getting in the services to accept some small illegal gratifications. But those who are highly placed in society, the big shots in administration, they are also subject to charges of corruption. It is high time that these corruption charges are looked into and rooted out from that strata of society and administration.

In this connection, I would like to congratulate the Santhanam Committee for the various recommendations they have made, as also my colleague, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, who headed the Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Committee. The Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Committee made a recommendation that it is now high time that we have a Central Vigilance Commission. It is a correct step. But I find that the proposal is to have the Central Vigilance Commission like that of the Union Public Service Commission; that means, most probably the Commission would be

[Shri P. K. Deo]

directly under the charge of the Home Ministry. We are not very happy about it. We expected that it would be a completely independent body, like the Scandinavian Ombudsman. The Scandinavian Ombudsman is appointed directly by the President and he is an officer of Parliament, responsible to Parliament for his conduct. Similarly, we expected that the Central Vigilance Commissioner, instead of being directly under the charge of the Home Ministry, would be an officer under Parliament. Now his association with Parliament is only submitting a report to the House at the end of the year, which may be discussed here. That is all. For all practical purposes, he would be directly under the Home Ministry. That is not a happy thing. I submit that he should be absolutely insulated against any official or executive pressure and he should have an independent say in the matters referred to him.

Then I come to the Monopoly Enquiry Commission. In this regard, I beg to submit that if you go through the various terms of reference of the Commission you will find that it is incomplete. It is envisaged that the Commission will make enquiries into certain matters connected with the concentration of economic power in private hands and the prevalence of monopolist practices. But it completely eliminates from its scope making enquiries about the various State monopolies. We are against all sorts of monopolies, whether in private hands or in the hands of the State.

Many a time discussions have taken place in the House how there has been bungling in our various public sector undertakings, how in the case of caustic soda, STC procured it for Rs. 440 and sold it to the consumer at Rs. 760. We all know that excessive profiteering is being resorted to even by State enterprises like STC, so far as distribution to the consumers is concerned. We all know how on a colossal investment of nearly Rs. 1,200 crores in Public Sector undertakings there is hardly any dividend worth the name. If it had been in private hands, those who are in charge of this business would have been completely out of business because the shareholders would not have tolerated this. Now, because the tax-payer has no say in the management of these public undertakings, all these bunglings have been taking place.

We thought all these things would be included in the scope of the Commission. But, unfortunately, it has not been done. It is a good thing that Parliament has appointed a Committee for Public Undertakings. I am sure it will go into this aspect of the question. At the same time, I beg to submit that so long as there are licences, permits and quotas there will be monopolists and since we are trying to curb free trade they will have to patronise some of their favourites. And, Sir, even though India has become independent and there has been no necessity for perpetuating a licence-permit-quota-*raj* it is being intentionally done, because money-bags are wanted for the purpose of having election and the party in power is in need of them. So, in spite of high professions that they are against monopoly, they are themselves perpetuating the monopoly system in this country.

In this regard, I would like to quote from no less a person than Shri Naba Krushna Choudhury, who was Chief Minister in my State. In my State Kendu Leaves Monopoly has become a regular racket. The beedi-leaf is mostly on the tenants' holding, but the tenants are completely denied the right to sell the beedi-leaf in the free market. The right of collection and the right of trade has been given to certain monopolists who are the favourites of Government. Shri Naba Krushna Choudhury says as follows narrating his own experience in connection with fund collection in Orissa. Mr. Choudhury points out

how the *kendu* leaf contractors of the State used to pay only Rs. 30 lakhs as Government revenue in view of their contribution of Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 lakhs a year to the Congress chest. So in spite of professions that they want to do away with the monopoly system this thing goes on, and the Government should be bold enough to see that they really do away with it, and the Commission, I think, will have enough guts to recommend to the Government that monopoly system of every sort, whether it is in private or in the State sector should be done away with.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज पर कुछ कट-मोशन्ज दिये हैं, लेकिन उन पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने से पहले मैं डिमांड नं० ५६ के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं ।

इस डिमांड में श्री सन्तानम के सभापतित्व में नियुक्त सेंट्रल वि.जिलेंस कमीशन के लिए ४,६०,००० रुपये की मांग की गई है । मेरी शुभ-कामनायें इस कमीशन के साथ हैं और यदि यह कमीशन करप्शन को दूर करने में सफल हो जाये, तो मुझे काफी प्रसन्नता होगी । श्री नन्दा ने कहा है कि वह दो साल के अन्दर करप्शन को दूर कर देंगे । लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में नीचे से ऊपर तक इतना करप्शन हो गया है कि सन्तानम् कमीशन तो क्या, यदि ईश्वर का भी कोई कमीशन आये, तो भी यह करप्शन बन्द नहीं होने वाला है ।

जहां भी मैं जाता हूं, लोग कहते हैं कि टिप मनी, स्पीड मनी और हश मनी देना करप्शन नहीं है । अगर आप किसी होटल में जा कर चाय पीते हैं और बैरे की प्लेट में दो आने रख देते हैं, तो वह करप्शन नहीं समझी जाती है । अगर आप क्यू में खड़े हैं और जल्दी जाने के लिए या अपना काम जल्दी कराने के लिए किसी कर्मचारी को एक रुपया दे देते हैं और जल्दी काम करा लेते हैं तो वह स्पीड मनी समझा जाता है और वह भी करप्शन नहीं है । सन्तानम् कमेटी ने भी स्पीड मनी का जिक्र किया है । इसी प्रकार अगर किसी स्कैंडल को हश करने के लिए आप ने किसी को पैसा दे दिया, तो वह भी करप्शन नहीं है, क्योंकि उस से जजमेंट बदलती नहीं है । यह हो गया है बहुत से कर्मचारियों का स्टेन्डर्ड ।

इस प्रकार सारे देश में नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक करप्शन शुरू हो गया है । उस का कारण यह है कि लोगों की आवश्यकतायें बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन महंगाई बढ़ने के कारण वे आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं होती हैं । जो पगार आज-कल लोगों को मिलती है, उस से उन का निर्वाह नहीं होता है । इसलिए चारों तरफ़ करप्शन फैल रही है ।

जहां तक इस कमीशन को नियुक्त कर के उस पर चार लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रश्न है, मैं आप को एक कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूं । एक सेठ को शक हुआ कि उस का नौकर उस के दूध में पानी मिलाता है और उस ने उस का पता लगाने के लिए एक इंस्पैक्टर नियुक्त किया । उस इंस्पैक्टर ने नौकर से इस बारे में पूछा, तो नौकर ने कहा कि मैं सेठ जी को तीन पाव दूध देता हूं और एक पाव पानी देता हूं । उस ने इंस्पैक्टर को कहा कि शुरू से ऐसा हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं आप के लिए भी एक पाव दूध रख लेता हूं और सेठ जी को आध सेर दूध में आध सेर पानी मिला कर दे दूंगा । इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि उस इंस्पैक्टर को पाव भर दूध मिलने लगा और सेठ जी को एक पाव के बजाये आध सेर पानी मिला हुआ दूध मिलने लगा । जब सेठ जी ने एक और इंस्पैक्टर के ऊपर इन्स्पैक्टर नियुक्त किया, तो उन को तीन पाव पानी और एक पाव दूध मिलने लगा और आखिर में उन को खाली पानी ही मिलने लगा । मैं

[श्री बड़े]

समझता हूं कि सन्तानम् कमेटी की शिफारसों की भी यही अवस्था होने वाली है। इस से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि यह देखा जाये कि दरअस्ल करप्शन का बेसिस क्या है।

इसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी यह घोषणा की है कि वह करप्शन को दूर करेंगे, नहीं तो गद्दी छोड़ देंगे। यह बहुत अच्छा है। अगर उन्होंने करप्शन दूर कर दी, तब भी अच्छा है और गद्दी छोड़ दी, तब भी अच्छा है। इस प्रकार के नारों से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। सरकार वीजीलेन्स कमेटी पर करीब चार लाख रुपया खर्च करने जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह जी जान से काम करेगी, तो करप्शन दूर हो जायेगा।

मैंने डिमांड नम्बर ५८ पर एक कट-मोशन दिया है। इस डिमांड में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के लिए १,६०,००,००० रुपये की मांग की गई है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का एक मेम्बर होने के कारण मैंने देखा है कि इस कमीशन में बहुत अंधेर-गर्दी है और उस का कोई हिसाब नहीं मिलता है। जब हम ने उस के प्रतिनिधियों से पूछा कि यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफीकेट क्यों नहीं आते हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने इस के लिए एक आफ़िसर नियुक्त किया है। लेकिन उस आफ़िसर को दूसरा काम दे दिया गया है। इसलिए यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफ़िकेट प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं और हिसाब नहीं मालूम होता है। इस कमीशन पर जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री को उस का हिसाब देखना चाहिये। लोग कहते हैं कि खादी का अर्थ है, "खाओ और खाद तैयार करो"।

घानी आयल का मामला भी बड़ा विचित्र है। इस को जल्दी से जल्दी बंद करना चाहिये। मिल के आयल को घानी का आयल कह कर बेचा जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू का युग मशीनरी का युग है। जब हम मशीनरी तैयार करते हैं, तो फिर महात्मा जी के खादी और घानी आयल की क्या जरूरत है? यह रुपया व्यर्थ खर्च किया जा रहा है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी (१९६३-६४) ने अपनी ३६वीं रिपोर्ट में पेज ९ पर बहुत सुन्दर लिखा है :

"The Committee of 1959-60 had pointed out that if the funds earmarked in pursuance of the policy of development of traditional Khadi were to be well-spent, the financial procedure to be followed by the Commission needed tightening up. The Committee hoped that the Commission would address itself to this matter. The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in a note dated the 13th October, 1960 that the Financial Regulations of the Commission were expected to be finalised shortly. The Committee therefore desired to know whether the Financial Regulations had since been finalised by the Commission. The Ministry of Industry have now stated in a note that the Financial Regulations have not yet been finalised by the Commission. In extenuation of the delay, it has been urged that the preparation of the regulations required the services of a suitable officer with considerable experience and knowledge of Government accounting, rules and procedure. The Officer, having been appointed, could not complete the work as he had to be given certain other assignments, which could not be attended to in addition. He was appointed full time in August, 1961 only. As the Commission's activities covered a wide field, the officer had to discuss the actual working of the different sections and of the trading schemes with a large number of officers and visit a number of

trading and production centres for collection of the requisite material."

लेकिन कमीशन के फ़िनांशल रेगुलेशन्ज को फ़ाइनलाइज नहीं किया गया है ।

जब वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस कमीशन के लिए डिमांड को पालियामेंट से मंजूर करा रहे हैं, तो उन को चाहिए कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन में इस अन्धेरगर्दी को खत्म किया जाये । हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस के डिफ़ीटिड लोगों को इस कमीशन में जगह दे दी जाती है । अगर कोई व्यक्ति म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के इलैक्शन में हार गया है, उस को खाने को नहीं मिलता है, नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, तो उस को खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन में लगा दिया जाता है । यह कमीशन एक प्रकार से कांग्रेस के लिये अनाथालय हो गया है । इसलिए वित्त मंत्री को इस तरफ़ जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

नेशनल हाईवेज के बारे में भी मैंने एक कट-मोशन दिया है । मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में आगरा-बम्बई रोड है, जिस को एन० एच० ३ कहते हैं । उस रोड पर खलघाट के स्थान पर नर्मदा नदी पर कोई बड़ा पुल नहीं है । एक छोटा सा रपट (काजवे) है, जहां बरसात के दिनों में आठ आठ, दस दस रोज तक ट्रैफ़िक बन्द रहता है —नार्थ का ट्रैफ़िक नार्थ में रहता है और साउथ का ट्रैफ़िक साउथ में रहता है । मैं ने दो तीन बार यह बिनती की है कि खलघाट पर एक ब्रिज बनाया जाये । वह ब्रिज कब बनाया जायेगा, यह ईश्वर जाने । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जो नये प्राइम मिनिस्टर आने वाले हैं, उन से अगर कोई शिलान्यास कराना हो, तो यह एक बड़ा अच्छा मौका है । उन से खलघाट स्थान पर इस का शिलान्यास करा दें यह ब्रिज जल्द बना दिया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाईवे का काम भी जल्दी हो जाय तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

आर्बिट्रेटर्ज की जो नियुक्ति होती है उसके बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने बहुत स्ट्रिकचर्ज पास किये हैं । यह देखा गया है कि जिस जिस केस में आर्बिट्रेटर्ज नियुक्त होते हैं, वह वह केस हमारे विरुद्ध जाता है । इस में भी आर्बिट्रेटर्ज के बारे में तथा जो फैसले उन के द्वारा दिये गये हैं, कुछ लिखा हुआ है । पेज १५ पर . . .

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : कौन इन को नियुक्त करता है ?

श्री बड़े : गवर्नमेंट करती है ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे : किस के विरुद्ध ये फैसला देते हैं ?

श्री बड़े : गवर्नमेंट के विरुद्ध फैसला देते हैं ।

पेज १५ पर इन सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्ज के लिखा हुआ है :

"The claims of a contractor for certain payments in connection with the construction of a road in a Union Territory were not accepted by Government. As disputes arose on the interpretation of the terms of the contract, the matter was referred to arbitration and the Arbitrator gave his Award in favour of the contractor necessitating payment of a sum of Rs. 7,571 to him."

पेज १६ पर भी लिखा हुआ है :

"The increase was mainly due to the fact that many sectors of the National Highways had to be improved to bring them upto the requisite standard and larger expenditure had also to be incurred on their maintenance to meet the needs of growing traffic."

As it was too late, the Supplementary Grant is demanded. Further,—

"The matter was referred to arbitration and the Arbitrator gave his award in favour of the contractor as a result of which Rs. 2,293 became payable to him."

[श्री बड़े]

पेज १६ पर भी यही है :

"The contractor claimed that the recovery was illegal and unjustified. The case was referred to arbitration and the Arbitrator gave his award that the claim of the contractor was partially justified and that the recovery should be limited to Rs. 12,931 only."

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब जब कोई मैटर आर्बिट्रेटर्ज को सौंपा गया तब तब क्या वजह है कि उनका फैसला हमारे विरुद्ध गया । इसके बारे में पी० ए० सी० की २६वीं रिपोर्ट में जो १९६३-६४ की है, पेज १३२ पर बहुत सुन्दर शब्दों में लिखा हुआ है, इसका बहुत सुन्दर विश्लेषण किया गया है । उस में यह कहा गया है :

Reasons for inordinate delay in issue of award by arbitrators.

It will be appreciated that after the arbitrators have been appointed and have entered on the reference the Government have little control over their deliberations and are in no position to guide the progress of the cases. The arbitrators|umpires are their own masters and they fix the hearings as it suits their convenience. The arbitrators have to deal with quite a large number of cases. Again, these cases cannot summarily be disposed of but have to be given a full dress trial in conformity with the provisions of the law. The case has to pass through several stages e.g. filing of pleadings, documents, interrogatories, examination of witness etc."

जो आर्बिट्रेटर्ज हैं वे उपस्थित भी नहीं रहते हैं, हाजिर भी नहीं रहते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो केसिज हैं वे पेंडिंग में पड़ते जाते हैं । मैंने पी० ए० सी० में एक केस देखा था जिस में ला डिपार्टमेंट का जो निर्णय था वह हमारी फेवर में था लेकिन वही जब केस आर्बिट्रेटर्ज के पास गया तो जो निर्णय था वह हमारे खिलाफ था । क्यों उसको उसके पास भेजने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई यह बात समझ में नहीं आई । प्रत्येक केस जो आर्बिट्रेटर को रेफर किया गया वह हमारे विरुद्ध गया । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट के पेज १३२ की ओर आकर्षित करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आर्बिट्रेटर्ज को ज्यूडिशरी में से नियुक्त किया जाय ताकि कम से कम न्याय तो मिले । अब यह होता है कि एक तो कांट्रेक्टर का आर्बिट्रेटर उस में रहता है और एक गवर्नमेंट का रहता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें ।

श्री बड़े : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं ।

आर्बिट्रेटर्ज के फैसलों को अमल में लाने के लिये जो मांग पेश की गई है उस के संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप देखें कि पूर्ण न्याय मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, क्या इस में कुछ गड़बड़ी तो नहीं हो जाती है या कुछ फेवरिटिज्म तो नहीं होता है ? यह जो लास गवर्नमैंट को उठाना पड़ता है, इस की ओर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूं कि नर्बदा पर ब्रिज जो आगरा बम्बई हाईवे है, खलघाट ग्राम के पास पुल बांधे जाने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है । इस के अभाव में जो ट्रैफिक है वह आठ आठ और दस दस दिन तक रुका रहता है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, I shall be very brief in certain comments that I propose to offer with regard to the various Demands that have been made today.

Before I proceed to the comments as such on the Demands, I would like to point out certain rather careless

drafting errors which could have been avoided if more attention had been paid to the drafting of the explanatory notes given here. In some cases the Demand has been referred to as the Supplementary Grant and in some cases it has been referred to as the Supplementary Appropriation itself. It is said, "if the appropriation is sanctioned". I do not know what is meant by "if the appropriation is sanctioned". This is very unfortunate and they should pay more attention to drafting and the explanatory notes.

Then, I find a curious anomaly here. With regard to the Finance Commission, Annexure I shows that only a Joint Secretary is being provided, while for the other commissions that find a place in these Demands, the Monopolies Commission and the Central Vigilance Commission, a Secretary is being provided. I do not know whether the Chairman of the Commission himself will be satisfied with a Joint Secretary or whether the Government is making some sort of a discrimination with regard to this Finance Commission. An explanation is called for as to why he is not provided with a Secretary while the other commissions are provided with a Secretary.

I now come to the head and front of my criticism with regard to the Demand on account of the Central Vigilance Commission. This is a commission which has been constituted after considerable and intensive national demand for checking and eliminating corruption in the country which has become endemic in our public life and in the administration. The Central Government ultimately decided, on receipt and consideration of the first part of the Santhanam Committee's Report, to constitute this commission, and the first incumbent of the office of Chairman of the Commission was appointed a couple of months ago, three months ago, I believe. At that time a question was raised, early in February, I believe, if my memory does not betray me, and later on during the Budget Demands it was reiterated with regard to, if I may use the word, the antecedents of the first Chairman of the Commission. I gladly concede that the Chairman is a well-intentioned man. As a man he may be impeachable and unimpeachable. As a man he may be even pious and God-fearing; but there have been reports in the press as well as reports which I heard on the spot from reliable source when I was in Bangalore in January last that the present Chairman of the Commission, while he was a Judge of the Mysore High Court and later for some months the Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court, heard final arguments in a number of cases—some say, it was 40; some say, it was 20; others say, it was 60; anyway, there were at least a score of cases in which he heard final arguments—and reserved them for judgment and left Mysore in hot haste when he was appointed Chairman of the Commission without delivering judgment, so much so that all those cases—whether they were 20, 30 or 40, that does not matter—had to be heard *de novo*. You can imagine—you have been a judge yourself—to what inconvenience and much needless avoidable expenditure the litigants and their counsels must have been put. It has been very well said that delay is a fruitful source of corruption, and rightly so it has been said. We do hope that the Chairman will not pursue or follow those ways which he, unfortunately, gave evidence of.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I say, Sir, serious allegations are being made against a very respectable person occupying a high position? May I explain the position? The person, in question, was the Chief Justice and all of a sudden he was appointed as the Governor. So, whatever he had done had to be left at that stage. As Governor, he could not complete all those cases. As soon as he ceased to be Governor, he had to retire. So, the circumstances under which certain cases which were heard by him

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

were left pending were beyond his control. I think it is extremely unfair for the hon. Members of the House to make allegations of this sort without going into the matters concerning those allegations. It is very clear that if a person becomes a Governor, he cannot function as a Judge of the High Court and cannot dispose of the cases. After assuming charge of Chief Justice, he had not enough time to dispose of the cases. These are the facts. These were the circumstances over which the person himself had no control. He should not be very lightly referred to as if the person himself has been guilty of any impropriety which he was not.

Mr. Speaker: I would not have allowed any references to this particular gentleman. But because it had already been raised here and no satisfactory answer came, I kept silent. Otherwise, ordinarily I do not allow mention of a particular individual's name. That question had already come up. That had been raised once or twice but no answer came on behalf of the Government. That is why I kept silent.

Shri Bade: A question was asked on this in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I remember it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit in all humuility that the answer rather bald as it is, that has come from the Minister is somewhat unsatisfactory. We would like to have the dates on which he was appointed as a Judge, on which date he was appointed as the Chief Justice of Mysore State and on which he was appointed as Governor, and the cases which were left pending and from what date. I think the Government should provide that information, if not today.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I submit that the charges made of this nature have no relevance on the particular subject on hand? Now, my hon. friend wants to make an inquiry.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; certainly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government protests against any attempt of the hon. Member making any inquiry against a person over whom the House has no control whatever.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a matter of inquiry—on which date he was appointed.....

Mr. Speaker: Now, he has referred to all that....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want your ruling and your guidance on this.

Mr. Speaker: He was only referring to it, as he has already done, that the man appointed had certain antecedents and certain reputations and that he had not disposed of the cases and all that. That was all he could say. He has said it already.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the way to dispose of the matter unless and until.....

Mr. Speaker: Then, he can raise it in some other form, not under the Supplementary Grants.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is all right. I give notice that I will raise it again. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: He can raise it at any time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, I come to another aspect of the Central Vigilance Commission and that is the ancillary bodies that have been set up in the States and also, as far as I am aware in some States, at the district level also in pursuance of the scheme as a whole. I am basing my comments from the knowledge of my own State, Madhya Pradesh. I have

nothing to say against the Chairman of the State Vigilance Commission. He was a Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court and he seems to be a competent Chairman. But the Committees which have been constituted at district level as a sort of ancillary bodies to the State Vigilance Commission are, if I may say so with all respect, a mere farce and a mockery. In my own constituency.....

Mr. Speaker: States have appointed them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is the Madhya Pradesh Gazette Notification.

Mr. Speaker: So, States have appointed them. We should not take it up here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a part of the whole scheme. I am just mentioning this in passing.....

Mr. Speaker: The amounts which we are going to sanction do not cover the salaries or the amounts to be spent by the States. These Supplementary Grants which the House is asked to sanction do not cover the salaries or the amounts that are to be spent by the States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not talking about the salaries.

Mr. Speaker: The appointment is made by the State and the payment is to be made by the State. We cannot just discuss those appointments here under these Supplementary Grants.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pardon me, Sir. I am not discussing the salaries of those persons and all that. I am discussing the scheme as a whole as it is envisaged. This is the first time that it has come before the House. In the last Budget session we did not have the scheme before us.

Mr. Speaker: That might be taken up in any other form. My request was that under the Supplementary Grants, it will not be possible to discuss those things particularly that had been done by the States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit, if this had come before the House during the Budget demands, I suppose, you would have allowed a full discussion? But unfortunately it did not come before us. I would have discussed the entire scheme and I am confident that, knowing you so well as I do, you would not have objected to that. I will be very brief.

The district committees are, more or less, post offices. The Collector of the district is supposed to place all the matters before the members of the committee in which are included MPs, MLAs of that district and some non-officials too. He places before this committee all the complaints that he has received from various quarters but, mind you, not the complaints regarding corruption. He places before them complaints about delays, the harassment, etc. here and there but not the complaints regarding corruption which are kept as a sort of an exclusive preserve. They do not come before the Committee. The powers conferred on the committee only ensure that the complaints are placed before the committee for information and they are forwarded to various authorities for disposal and the committee is not supposed to know even what action has been taken. I submit it is better not to have such committees at all and let the MPs and MLAs and other non-officials who have not much time at their disposal to utilise their time to better advantage than to serve on such a farce and a mockery of these district committees.

One word I would like to say about the actual status of the Central Vigilance Commission. In this explanatory note that is appended to this demand it is stated:

> "In the discharge of its functions, the Commission will be independent of Government in the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

same manner as the U.P.S.C. but for administrative purposes it will remain attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

I hope this will work, but I am not sure. This is rather vague—the phrase 'administrative purposes'. It is said that for 'administrative purposes' it will remain an appendage to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I think this position is rather anomalous for a body like the Central Vigilance Commission which is to discharge very onerous and responsible functions. I believe that the Election Commission, for instance, is quite an independent Commission. It is not said anywhere that the Election Commission will for administrative purposes remain attached to the Law Ministry. I do not know whether that is the position. I believe that this formula is not very satisfactory that for administrative purposes it will remain a mere appendage or a tail of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I submit that this position should be clarified and the anomaly should be resolved.

One last word and I have done. The Santhanam Committee has submitted its final report. The Central Vigilance Commission was born out of the recommendations of its *ad interim* report, the first report, and now the final report is before the House and before the country. There has been some dilatoriness with regard to the consideration of the very vital recommendations which may, if accepted, purify our public life and administration; but if rejected, the country, I am afraid, will get bogged down in the morass of corruption irremediably. I hope that we shall not be confronted with that situation, and Government will give early consideration to the second and the final report of the Santhanam Committee, and accept and implement all the vital recommendations aimed at eliminating corruption, which are contained in that report.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस समय हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। दूसरे हाउस के अन्दर क्या सदस्यों को सोने की आज्ञा है? सदस्य जब कि हाउस चल रहा है, सो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा रहा है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उधर सो रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is not snoring.

Shri Sonanvane: He can sleep, but he should not disturb the House. The hon. Member is not disturbing the House.

Mr. Speaker: Here, nobody can sleep. That rule applies to the House of Commons where they hold sittings during the night also. Here, we are sitting during the day only, and no hon. Member should sleep here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Marshal may be sent to wake him up. I think that we had a convention that Members could sleep here but not snore.

Mr. Speaker: The House of Commons sits late during the night, and even there Members are not allowed to sleep.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That may be because of the climatic conditions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here also, we have an air-conditioned Chamber.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): I woke up the hon. Member all right.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Now, may I start?.....

Mr. Speaker: The quorum has been challenged. Let the bell be rung. . .

15.41 hrs.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member can start his speech.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस के सामने इस समय सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फौर ग्रान्टस पर विचार चल रहा है । डिमांड नम्बर ५६ के मातहत जो सेंट्रल विजिलैंस कमिशन बनना है उस के बारे में अभी हाउस के सामने चर्चा की गयी ।

करप्शन को रूट आउट करने के लिए विजिलेंस कमिशन के वास्ते जिन महाशय का नाम चेअरमैनी के लिए घोषित किया गया उस से जनता में इस कमिशन द्वारा करप्शन दूर होने के बारे में जो उम्मीदें बांधी गयी थीं वह टूट गयीं । कम से कम मेरी स्टेट में तो इस बारे में आम लोगों की उम्मीदें बिलकुल ख़त्म हो गयीं, जितनी आशाएं उन्होंने इस कमिशन से लगा रक्खी थीं वे सब धूल में मिल गयी । मैसूर की बार असोसियेशन और आम जनता की तमाम उम्मीदों पर चेअरमैन का नाम एनाउंस होते ही पानी फिर गया । इस बड़े और जिम्मेदारी के पद के लिए देश के एक बहुत इनरजटिक और ऐबव सशपिशन वाले बड़े नेता की ज़रूरत थी । जिन जिन जज महाशय को इसका चेअरमन रक्खा गया है वह बिलकुल सुस्त जजमैंट देने वाले हैं । वह डिलेड जजमैंट देने के लिए मशहूर हो गये हैं । इस के अलावा वह ऐबव ससपिशन वाले व्यक्ति भी नहीं हैं । ही इज नौट ऐबव ससपिशन । मैसूर हाईकोर्ट के यह जज होते थे और उनके काम के रिकार्ड को देख सकते हैं कि किस तारीख़ को उन्होंने केसेज़ को हियर किया और किस तारीख़ को उन्होंने उन पर जजमैंट दिया । इस बारे में आप को तसल्लीबख्श जवाब नहीं मिल सकेगा । इस बारे में हम मुल्क को और सदन को तसल्ली नहीं दिला सकेंगे । इस पद के लिए जैसी पर्सनाल्टि चाहिए थी वह उनमें नहीं है । जाहिर है कि चेअरमैन की पर्सनाल्टि बहुत मजबूत होनी चाहिए । जहां पर्सनाल्टि मजबूत होनी चाहिए वहां काम को सम्हालने का जो गुण होना चाहिए वह भी उनमें नहीं है । वह बिल्कुल एक ढीले ढाले और सुस्त आदमी हैं

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर लेज़ी और सुस्त जजों की कोई एक कान्फ्रेंस की जाय, मीटिंग की जाय तो यह उस के सदर बनने के काबिल हैं । इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जल्द से जल्द इन को बदल कर इन के स्थान पर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति लाना चाहिए ताकि उसके द्वारा इस करप्शन को दूर किया जा सके ।

जहां तक इस सैंट्रल विजिलैंस कमिशन के क़ायम करने के सिद्धान्त का सवाल है मैं उस सिद्धान्त और तत्व का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं और सरकार को इस की स्थापना के लिए बधाई देता हूं । लेकिन मुझे यह कहने की इजाज़त दी जाय कि इस बारे में सरकार पूरी सावधानी और सतर्कता बर्ते ताकि यह कमिशन अपने उद्देश्य में पूर्ण रूप से सफल हो सके वरना यह भी एक ऐंटी करप्शन डिपार्टमैंट सरीखा ढीला ढाला डिपार्टमेंट बन जायेगा ।

इस के बाद मैं डिमांड नम्बर ५८ पर आता हूं । खादी कमिशन को १ करोड़ और ६० लाख रुपये की ग्रांट रिबेट्स और सबसिडी के तौर पर दी जा रही है । जहां तक खादी धारण करने का सवाल है मैं जन्म से ही खादी पहनने में विश्वास रखता हूं लेकिन इस क़िस्म की ग्रांट और सबसिडी खादी कमिशन को दिया जाना मैं नहीं चाहता । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को सैल्फ सफिशिऐंट बनना चाहिए । महात्मा गांधी की भी यही इच्छा थी । जब तक यह उद्योग स्वालम्बी नहीं बनेगा तब तक खादी इस देश पर वास्तविक रुप में छा नहीं सकेगी । खादी उद्योग को दूसरी सहायता की जा सकती

[श्री शिवमूर्त्ति स्वामी]

है लेकिन इस तरीके से रिबेट और सबसिडी करप्शन को बढ़ाती है ।

खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन में काफ़ी करप्शन व्याप्त है । उसके जो मेम्बर्स हैं कार्यकर्त्ता हैं वह बड़े बड़े नेताओं और मंत्रियों के एक तरह से रिजर्व फौरस्ट से बन गये हैं : जिस तरह से सरकारी गायों और बैलों को खिलाने के लिए फौरस्ट रिजर्व होते हैं उसी तरीके से यह मिनिस्टरों और कांग्रेसी लीडरों के और उनके कार्यकर्त्ताओं के वास्ते घूसखोरी का क्षेत्र बन गये हैं । उनके लिए यह एक रिजर्व फौरस्ट के समान बन कर रह गये हैं । इस पर सरकार को तुरन्त विचार करना चाहिए और इस नुक्स को दूर करना चाहिए ।

खादी जो कि कभी देश की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के संघर्ष का मुख्य चिह्न होती थी और इसको धारण करना एक गौरव की बात समझी जाती थी आज हालत यह पहुंच गयी है कि हम लोगों को खादी पहनते हुए शर्म आती है क्योंकि इस के नाम पर इतना करप्शन होता है । मुझे तो गांधी जी के वह शब्द याद आते हैं कि अगर इसी तरह से गड़बड़ी चलती रही और खादी की आड़ में करप्शन चलता रहा तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब जनता इन खादी की गांधी टोपी पहनने वालों को ढूंढ कर मारेगी । भगवान के लिए खादी से इस पाप को दूर कीजिये और मैं गांधी जी और कांग्रेस के पुराने आदर्शों के नाम पर अपील करता हूं कि खादी के काम से इस करप्शन को फौरन दूर कीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बखूबी जानते हैं कि खादी भंडारों में विभिन्न प्रदेशों में कितनी गड़बड़ियां उनके हिसाब किताब और प्रबन्ध आदि में हैं और कई स्टेटों में उनके सही तौर से अभी तक भी एकाउंट्स तैयार नहीं किये जा सके हैं । ख़ासतौर में मैसूर में अभी तक भी एकाउंट्स तैयार नहीं हो पाये हैं । वहां पर चन्द एक रसीदें ऐसी पाई गई हैं कि खादी भंडार के मैम्बर अथवा चेअरमैन के कुत्ते के ऊपर पैसा खर्च किया गया है । वहां पर जो कार्यकर्त्ता रहते हैं वे मुख्य रूप से खादी का प्रचार आदि सही काम न कर केवल कमिशन के मैम्बरों के हाथ, पांव ही दबाते हैं ।

यहीं दिल्ली के रीगल के पास के खादी भंडार के डाइरैक्टर के खिलाफ़ वहीं के छोटे कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने एक मूवमेंट चलाया । उनके खिलाफ़ यह चार्ज है कि वह डाइरैक्टर साहब रिबेट देने के मामले में बड़ी धांधलेबाजी करते हैं । वह अपने ख़ास ख़ास लोगों को आम पबलिक को जो पांच या दस परसैंट का रिबेट मिलता है उससे ज्यादा रिबेट उनको दे देते हैं । वह अपने आदमियों को २०, २० और २५ परसैंट तक रिबेट दे देते हैं जो कि आम लोगों को नहीं दिया जाता है । वह डाइरैक्टर महोदय यदि उनकी बीवी आकर १००, १०० रुपये की तीन रेशम की साड़ियां ख़रीदती है तो जहां औरों को केवल ५ या दस परसेंट ही रिबेट देते हैं वहां अपनी बीवी को २५ परसैंट और ५० परसैंट रिबेट दे देते हैं । यह उनके द्वारा ज्यादा रिबेट दिये जाने की रसीद बाजाब्ता हिन्दी टाइम्स के अख़बार में छपी है । सारे फैक्टस पबलिश हो गये हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनके खिलाफ़ इनक्वायरी कर के कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है । वहां पर सरकार द्वारा कोई भी इनक्वायरी नहीं कराई गई है । होता यह है कि ऐसे कार्यकर्त्ताओं को जो कि डाइरैक्टर महोदय की इस तरह की गड़बड़ी और अनियमतता और करप्शन के बारे में बाहर बतलाते हैं उनको उनके द्वारा डराया और धमकाया जाता है कि तुम ढेबर भाई से मिले हो, तुम एम० पीज० से मिले हो, तुम्हारा काम ठीक नहीं है, तुम्हें शीघ्र ही नौकरी से निकाल दिया जायेगा । तुम कल से काम पर नहीं आ सकते । बहुत से लोगों का ग्रेड भी उन्होंने कम कर दिया है ।

उचित यह है कि तमाम मामले की सरकार जांच कराये और वहां पर जो करप्शन चल रहा है उसको ख़त्म करे। ज़रूरत तो इस बात की है कि उन डाइरैक्टर को फौरन हटाया जाय और उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जाय या उनका मामला विजिलैंस कमिशन के सिपुर्द कर दिया जाय तो भी मुझे आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

यहां पर यह जो एक करोड़ और साठ लाख रुपये बतौर रिबेट और सबसिडी के दिये जा रहे हैं यह शायद ही चरखा चलाने वालों, बुनकरों और उन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले हैं। तमाम रुपया उस कमिशन के मैम्बर्स पहले का खा गये हैं जिसके कि कारण यह सप्लीमैंटरी डिमांड रक्खी जा रही है। ज़रुरत इस बात की देखने की है कि वास्तव में यह रुपये की सहायता खादी का काम करने वाले, चरखा चलाने वाले और बुनकरों को मिले और खादी का उद्योग जल्द से जल्द स्वालम्बी बने।

इसी तरीक़े से मैं चाहता हूं कि जो पैसा आज हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री में लगे बुनकरों को मिलने के बजाय वहां पर हैंडलूम बोर्ड के बड़े बड़े लोग खा रहे हैं, वह चीज़ ख़त्म हो और सही ढंग से वह पैसा इस्तेमाल में लाया जाय। ज़रूरत इस बात की थी कि खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ के काम के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा होती और उसके लिए डिस्कशन के वास्ते एक दिन रक्खा जाना चाहिए था। काम्पीटीशन बढ़ने के कारण उन की हालत बहुत खराब हो रही है। मिलों की पालिसी इधर है और हैंडलूम की पालिसी उधर है। दोनों की पालिसीज़ एक दूसरे के बिल्कुल ख़िलाफ़ होती जा रही हैं। इस लिए हैंडलूम की उन्नति की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है।

मेरे अपने गांव में चर्खा संघ है। हम खुद अम्बर चर्खे को चला रहे हैं। मैं उस बढ़ई को बधाई देता हूं, जिस ने अम्बर चर्खा तैयार किया। वहां पर मज़दूर काम कर के एक रुपया दो आने में एक गज़ कपड़ा बेचते हैं, लेकिन खादी भंडार में ढाई रुपये, पौने तीन रुपये गज़ कपड़ा बेचा जाता है। आख़िर यह १५० परसेंट फ़ायदा क्यों लिया जाता है? वहां से जो कम्बल बुन कर आते हैं उन को ढाई सौ, तीन सौ परसेंट नफ़ा ले कर बेचा जाता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस काम को नो प्राफ़िट नौ लास के बेसिस पर चलाया जाये। रिबेट को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये और जो भी पैसा सरकार देना चाहती है, वह प्राड्यूसर को मिलना चाहिए। उस को स्वयंपूर्ण और स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाये।

यहां ही दिल्ली में रीगल बिल्डिंग्स में जो करप्शन फैली हुई है, वहां के कार्यकर्त्ताओं के संगठन से पूछ कर, पूरे फ़ैक्ट्स एंड फ़िगर्ज़ को देख कर और जल्द से जल्द उस डायरेक्टर को हटा कर उस करप्शन को समाप्त किया जाये। इस प्रकार दिल्ली के खादी कमीशन को करप्शन और पाप से मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पहली बात तो यह कहनी है कि बार-बार सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज़ लाने का यह जो तरीका है, वह ठीक नहीं है। एक तो बजट आता है और उसके बाद कई दफ़ा सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज़ आती हैं। हमें देखना चाहिए कि कहां ऐसा करना ज़रूरी है और कहां ज़रूरी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस वक्त हम मुख्य बजट पेश करते हैं, उस वक्त हम भविष्य की कुछ बातें देख सकते हैं और एन्टीसिपेट कर सकते हैं। जहां तक मेरा ख़याल है, फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब मानापलीज़ एन्क्वायरी कमीशन को, और खास तौर पर फ़ोर्थ फ़िनांस कमीशन को, एन्टीसिपेट कर सकते थे। जहां तक मानापलीज़ एन्क्वायरी कमीशन का सम्बन्ध है, अपने बजट भाषण में उन्होंने इसका जिक्र किया था। इसलिए ये दोनो डिमांड्ज़ तो मुख्य बजट के साथ आ सकती थीं। क्यों नहीं

[श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार]

आ सकीं ? मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी तबियत कुछ ऐसी हो गई है कि अगर कोई बात बजट में नहीं आई, तो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज में आ जायेगी। मेरे विचार में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज लाना तो एक अपवाद होना चाहिए, एक्सेप्शन होना चाहिए। वह एक आम रूल नहीं हो जाना चाहिए।

मुझ से पहले जो साहब खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के बारे में बोले हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने बातों को बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कहा है। जो इतना बड़ा काम हो, जिस में लाखों रुपयों का कारोबार होता हो, जहां लाखों व्यक्तियों को काम दिया जा रहा हो, लाखों की खादी बिकती हो, उसमें इस प्रकार की करप्शन की बातें निकाल लेना तो कोई मुश्किल नहीं है। मेरा ख़याल है कि जो वक्ता महोदय अभी बोल रहे थे, अगर वह कहीं की भी जिम्मेदारी लें और उस से छोटा, मामूली बिजिनेस शुरू करें, तो उस में भी ये बातें आ जायेंगी। उन्होंने एक ऐसा नक्शा बनाने की कोशिश की कि जैसे कि खादी कमीशन में सब करप्शन ही करप्शन है, और कुछ नहीं है—वहां पर सिर्फ़ बेईमानी ही बेईमानी है, और कुछ नहीं है।

मैं उन के इस विचार से सहमत नहीं हूं और मैं मानता हूं कि जो एक काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है, जिस में इतने लोगों को काम मिलता है, जिसके द्वारा देश के लघु उद्योगों की इतनी तरक्की हो रही है, उस काम को बदनाम करना और उसके बारे में जनता में यह भ्रम पैदा करना कि उस में सब काम निकम्मा हो रहा है और उसमें बेईमानी ही बेईमानी है, इस तरह का जैनरलाइज़ेशन करना एक जिम्मेदार पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को शोभा नहीं देता है। समय कम है, नहीं तो मैं उनकी एक एक बात का जवाब दे सकता हूं। यह हो सकता है कि एक दो या दो चार ऐसे केस हों—ऐसे केस ढूंढना मुश्किल नहीं है—लेकिन अगर हम ड्रेन इंस्पेक्टर बन जायें और गन्दी नालियों को तलाश करना शुरू कर दें, तो सब जगह गन्दगी ही तो मिल जायेंगी। मैं समझता हूं कि उनका भाषण इसी स्पिरिट में था और उन्होंने चुन चुन कर निकम्मी और गन्दी बातों को चुग चुन कर उठाया है और यहां पर लाने और इस प्रकार खादी कमीशन को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की।

इस हाउस के सामने उन्होंने जो नक्शा खींचने की कोशिश की है, कम से कम जनता के सामने ऐसा नक्शा नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि जहां जहां जो कमजोरियां हैं, खादी कमीशन उन को दूर कर रहा है और उस में काफ़ी तरक्की हो रही है। विशेष रूप से श्री ढेबर, जो उस के काम को चला रहे हैं, जहां जहां कमजोरियां नजर आती हैं, उन को दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि हमें उस में पूरी सहायता देनी चाहिए।

जहां तक मानापलीज एन्क्वायरी कमीशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हूं कि इस कमीशन की दरअस्ल आवश्यकता नहीं थी। देश में जो कुछ मानापलीज बन गई हैं, जो कुछ कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ़ वैल्थ हो रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सब अदादो-शुमार, सब फ़िगर्ज़, सब इत्तिला मौजूद हैं। इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने में करीबन दो साल लग जायेंगे। मैं अभी तक यह नहीं समझ सका कि उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट क्या करने वाली है। महलनवीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ़ वैल्थ है। तो आगे हम क्या करना चाहते हैं ? और क्या दो साल तक हम कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे जिस से कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ़ वैल्थ रुक सके ? मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को उस सम्बन्ध में अभी से काम करना चाहिए। हम ने कोई इंडिकेशन नहीं दिया है कि जो रिपोर्ट पहले हमारे सामने आई, हम उसके आधार पर क्या करना चाहते हैं।

यह मामला बहुत ही बड़ा और अहम मामला है । लेकिन हम ने यह कह कर एक तरह से छट्टी पा ली कि हमने मानापलीज एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठा दिया है और हम उसकी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं । यह तरीका हमें बहुत पसन्द नहीं है । सरकार मानापलीज एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बनाये, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके साथ ही वित्त मंत्री इस हाउस को इस बात का कुछ इन्डीकेशन दें कि जो टेंडेंसी देश में जाहिर हुई है, जिसकी वजह से खुद उन को यह कमीशन बटाने की जरूरत महसूस हुई है, उस को रोकने के लिए वह फ़ौरन क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे । मेरा विचार है कि कुछ न कुछ कार्यवाही हमें फ़ौरन करनी चाहिए ।

जब हम इन तीनों कमीशनों के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ढांचे को देखते हैं, तो हम महसूस करते हैं कि उन में जो आदमी मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं, उन में फ़ील्ड में काम करने वाले, एक्चुअली उस काम को करने वाले कम होते हैं और सक्रेटरी, ज्वायंट सक्रेटरी, स्टैनोग्राफर वग़ैरह का पैराफ़रनेलिया बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है । पहले ऐनेक्शर में दिया गया है कि ६ आदमी रिसर्च आफ़िसर हैं और बाकी ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी, डिपुटी सक्रेटरी, एसिस्टेंट, स्टैनोग्राफ़र वग़ैरह पच्चीस आदमियों का पैराफ़रनेलिया है । काम करने वाले आदमी सिर्फ़ ६ हैं। इसी तरह मानापलीज एन्क्वायरी कमीशन में १३ आदमी तो रिसर्च करने वाले हैं और बाकी ३५ के करीब आदमियों का पैराफ़रनेलिया है । इस तरह के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हमें कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहिए, ताकि असल में काम करने वालों और फ़ील्ड वर्कर्ज की तादाद ज्यादा हो और सैक्रेटरीज, ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरीज वग़ैरह आफ़िसर क्लास की तादाद ज्यादा न हो ।

इसी तरह विजिलेंस कमीशन के ऐनेक्शर में भी चार तो कमिश्नर फ़ार डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वायरीज हैं और बाकी लम्बा-चौड़ा पैराफ़रनेलिया है । उस में काफ़ी खर्चा होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के इस ढंग को हमें कुछ बदलने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

धन्यवाद ।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): I do not desire to take much of the time of the House except to say a few words on what has been said about khadi, since I happen to be a Member of the Board for the past one year.

Much of what has been said in the House is regarding the past, about which it is difficut for me to reply. I am not here to reply to these charges but to enlighten the House to what I know. For what I know the Commission is aware of much of these things and has set up special committees to investigate into all these matters in every State.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Dhebarbhai is taking active interest in the whole affair and he is doing his best to root out every type of irregularity and corrupt practice in the Commission. I would like to say that if there is any industry which, with the minimum amount of money, gives maximum employment in this country and possibly elsewhere, it is the khadi work and the cottage industries. If we want to root out unemployment the two types of industries, which can engage the maximum number of people are the ones which cater to the needs of the population with regard to food and clothing. Compared to any other industry to which we dole out subsidies, here in khadi work, we spend only just a little money. Just now an hon. Member from Karnatak said that in his area people who ply ambar charkha get only two annas. I do not know if he is correct. The Khadi Commission deals with two spheres of activities. There are a number of associations which are carrying on this work independently on

[Shri Melkote]

a no-profit basis to which aid is given by the Commission and there are a few centres which are run by the Commission itself. In many of these Sansthas excellent work is going on. I myself started one in 1945 with Rs. 5,000 and we are able to give employment to about 150 educated people and in the rural sector provide employment to 7,000 people. I do not know which other industry with a meagre capital like this could give employment to this extent. In the year 1953-54 when khadi sales were going down and a number of centres were closed down, men, women and children came to our doors and said: "The one anna or two annas which you give us supplements our income in the village sector. Who are giving us even this much help in this country? Even the Government would not be capable of giving one extra pie free to every individual every day in the country."

We are now giving our workers a living wage at the rate of one rupee a day, whereas the private unauthorised people who run this industry simply exploit the workers and they do not give the workers a living wage. That is why they are able to sell at cheap rates. The Khadi Commission pays th workers at adequately a living wage and that is why the cost is more. This is something which many people do not care to understand.

The charges levelled against the Delhi Bhandar and at several other places are, as far as I know, under investigation and I am sure suitable action will be taken in the matter. The charge that the Khadi Board is negligent of its work and therefore money should not be given to them has no substance because from 2 crores worth of production in 1947-48, it has now gone up to 20 crores of production. And this it has been able to do with a meagre sum of money. There is no industry in this country to which Government has not given subsidies over crores of rupees. Khadi industry gives maximum employment with its meagre resources. To say that because of some irregularities here and there the Khadi Commission should be wound up is a poor compliment to all the work Dhebarbhai has done in this connection.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज हर साल ली जाती हैं। इस साल भी इनको हमारे सामने रखा गया है। इस पर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि काम तरीके से किया जाये तो लाखों रुपया बच सकता है।

फाइनेंस कमीशन आप ने मुकर्रर किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसको एक काम जो मैं बतलाने जा रहा हूं यह भी सौंपा जाना चाहिये। जहां जहां सेल्स टैक्स और ड्यूटी टैक्स देना पड़ता है, वहां वहां एक ही टैक्स अगर देना पड़े तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि फाइनेंस कमीशन इस पर भी विचार करे। इससे डबल मार होती है पब्लिक पर। ड्यूटी आप बढ़ा लीजिये, सेल्स टैक्स उस में से ही ले लीजियेगा, इस में किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार का यह भी काम है कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को गारेंटी दे कि उनको किसी तरह से भी कोई घाटा नहीं रहेगा। डबल टैक्स देने से होता यह है कि एक तो समय बरबाद होता है, दूसरे पब्लिक बेईमानी सीखती है, गलत हिसाब देती है। जब एक चीज तैयार होती है उस पर एक ही बार टैक्स लिया जाना चाहिये, सात सात और आठ आठ बार जब उस पर टैक्स लिया जाता है तो जनता की जो ईमानदारी है उस में गिरावट आती है और इंस्पैक्टर्ज को खब खुलखेलने का मौका मिलता है। फाइनेंस कमीशन के जिम्मे यह काम भी लगाया जाना चाहिये कि टैक्सों की अलग अलग भरमार न रहे, एक ही बार में टैक्स को वसूल किय जाये।

खादी कमीशन के लिए मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। उस में अगर पलते होंगे तो भले

आदमी ही पलते होंगे, वे ही पलते होंगे जिन्होंने गांधी जी के साथ काम किया, देश की खातिर जेलें काटी, मुसीबतें उठाई। जैसे भी वे आदमी हैं बुरे भले हैं, मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन ये जो नये नये कमीशन पैदा हो रहे हैं, इनसे क्या लाभ होता है देश को इसको देखा जाना चाहिये। हमारे नन्दा जी ने यह प्रतिज्ञा की है कि वह दो साल के अन्दर कुरप्शन का उन्मूलन कर देंगे, उसको खत्म कर देंगे। परम पिता परमेश्वर उनकी इस इच्छा को पूर्ण करे। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसे कोई आसार नजर नहीं आते हैं कि कुरप्शन दूर हो सकेगी। इसको दूर करने का एक ही तरीका है कि लोगों को मारेल एजुकेशन दी जाती, सख्ती के साथ इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों को दबाया जाता, जो लोग लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का कुरप्शन करते हैं, उनको चांदनी चौक में खड़े करके गोली से उड़ा दिया जाता और जो गरीब आदमी हैं, जो रिश्वत लेते हैं, उनकी तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जातीं। इन में से कोई भी काम नहीं किया जाता है। आप आज कैसे कह सकते हैं कि कुरप्शन बन्द हो सकती है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नब्बे हजार से अधिक पुलिस के चौकीदार ऐसे हैं जिन को पांच रुपये माहवार तनख्वाह मिलती है। अशरफुल मखलूकात को आज भी पांच रुपये माहवार में खरीदा जाता है। क्या वह पांच रुपये ले कर ईमानदार रह सकता है? इस पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विजिलेंस कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति हर्गिज हर्गिज भी गवर्नमेंट के हाथों में नहीं रहनी चाहिये। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हाथ में होनी चाहिये। वही तय करे कि कौन आदमी विजिलेंस कमिश्नर नियुक्त हो। सरकार तरह तरह के लोगों को प्रलोभन देती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो सरकार का पिट्ठू होता है वह ही उस जगह पर लग जाता है। सरकार मनमाने काम करती है। कुरप्शन को दूर करने के लिए भारत की विचार धारा को आप को बदलना पड़ेगा, यहां को एजुकेशन को बदलना पड़ेगा, रहन सहन को बदलना पड़ेगा, आचार विचार को बदलना पड़ेगा, आमूलचूल परिवर्तन लाने होंगे। तब जा कर कुरप्शन दूर हो सकती है।

एक सब से बड़ी सलाह मैं सरकार को देना चाहता हूं। विजिलेंस कमिश्नर आप किसी रिटायर्ड आदमी को न लगायें। इससे कई नुकसान होते हैं। एक नुकसान तो यह होता है कि जो फैश हैंड होता है, यूनिवर्सिटी से निकल कर आता है वह बेकार पड़ा रहता है, जूते चाटता फिरता है और जिसने जिन्दगी भर रुपया कमा लिया होता है वही अधिष्ठाता बन जाता है, इंचार्ज बन जाता है। इस वास्ते जिसको कमिश्नर बनाया जाये वह फैश जो निकला हो उसको बनाया जाये, जिसका नालिज फैश हो, उसको बनाया जाये, जो सेवा करना चाहता हो, उसको बनाया जाये। गांधी जी की एज में जो पैदा हुआ है, दासता के युग में जो पैदा हुआ है, जो पुराना आदमी है, उसको न बनाया जाये। इससे नये आदमी का जो चांस है वह मारा जाता है। कुरप्शन को दूर करने के लिए आपको लोगों को मारल ऐजुकेशन देनी होगी, धार्मिक शिक्षा देनी होगी, दीनियात की तालीम देनी होगी और इस सब के साथ साथ सख्ती से उन लोगों को दबाना होगा जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपया कमाई कर रहे हैं, उनके खातों का हिसाब लेना होगा, बागात का हिसाब लेना होगा, जमीनों का हिसाब लेना होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनों का आपने अब तक हिसाब लिया है? मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी से आपने हिसाब लिया है। जब तक हिसाब नहीं लिया जाता है, कुरप्शन दूर नहीं हो सकती है।

इन डिमांड्ज पर मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। जो आप मांग रहे हैं, हम देंगे। लेकिन रुपया बेकार नहीं जाना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जो छोटे कर्मचारी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हैं और जिनको कम तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं उनके आप वेतन बढ़ायें, उनके ग्रेड बढ़ायें और जो बड़ी तनख्वाहों वाले हैं उनकी तनख्वाहों को कम करें, उनके ग्रेड्ज को कम करें। जो मजदूर तबका है, उसको उठाया जाए। जब ऐसा होगा तभी कुरप्शन दूर हो सकेगी।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Sir, the supplementary demands that appear here involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 3·11 crores. Out of these Rs. 3·11 crores, Rs. 1·76 crores relate to the expenditure to be incurred in connection with the four Commissions that are mentioned in the booklet, namely, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Fourth Finance Commission, the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and the Central Vigilance Commission. A sum of Rs. 1.6 crores are required to be given to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as grants. Today we have heard some rather irresponsible remarks from certain members of the Opposition about the work that is being done by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Those of us who know something more about the fine work that this Commission has been doing over a number of years know better. As a matter of fact, we have always felt that the administration of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been a kind of a model of efficiency and economy and we also know that some of the finest men in the country have given their devoted service over a number of years to the work of khadi propagation. We know that Mr. Vaikunt Lal Mehta was responsible for the administration for a long number of years and today we have Shri Dhebarbhai in charge of this responsible work.

It would be rather not fair to talk in very general terms about particular events and blame the entire organisation. Actually what happened was that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission had asked for a sum of Rs. 18·04 crores for the year 1963-64. But in the budget, provision was made only for Rs. 13·50 crores, *i.e.*, less by Rs. 4.50 crores. Even in the revised estimates, not much justice was done to the demand of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Therefore, the inevitable result followed and now we are here faced with a demand for Rs. 1:82 crores. I am quite sure that the House will grant this demand.

Just a word about the Finance Commission. These Finance Commissions are a quinquennial affair and they are mandatory under article 280 of the Constitution. The new Commission is the Fourth Finance Commission and has already been appointed. This appointment has been made to coincide with the work of the Planning Commission on the fourth Five Year Plan. This has been done as a result of the recommendation of the second Finance Commission and by curtailing the period of the third Commission from 5 to 4 years. This is a great thing which is going to be of very great value, because the report of the Fourth Finance Commission will be available to the Planning Commision before the Fourth Plan actually takes shape and is finalised. Also, the report will be available to the Finance Ministry in time for the preparation of the budget for 1966-67.

I need not elaborate the point about the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. We all welcome it and we have all been preparing for it. As a matter of fact, we all know that in this country, the whole trend of our economic policies is towards diminishing the concentration of economic power in private hands and also making the monopolistic practices more difficult.

Finally just one word about the Central Vigilance Commission. That is a very fine body and we like its constitution very much. It has been very well devised and it is going to be a

very effective commission. It is going to be apointed by the President and it is going to be an independent Commission. It is not going to be answerable to any Ministry in particular. The terms of office will be similar to those of the UPSC. What is more important, the annual reports of this Commission are going to be placed on the Table of both Houses.

Finally, I do not belong to those who have made it a fashion to berate our services wholesale. I think our services are as good as they come. They do not come any better. Our services compare favourably in merit, in incorruptibility and integrity with services in any other country. Still, we are going to have this new Central Vigilance Commission which is going to be appointed and provision is being made for a grant for it. We welcome it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I would request you to give us some more time to speak. We are granting Rs. 3 crores. Government does not come to realise so many points which we want to stress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called the Minister. We have exceeded the time allotted for this.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): I am concerned with one item, which relates to the subsidy granted for Ghani oil. The background of this unexpected expenditure was that in the budget of 1963-64, the excise duty on vegetable oil produced in mills, which was at the rate of 20 nP at that time, was abolished. At that time this 20 nP was given as protection for the *ghani* oil which was being produced by the oilmen all over the country. While the Finance Bill was being discussed on the 26th April 1963 the then Finance Minister had given an undertaking that he will see to it that protection in other forms would be made available to the oilmen who produce oil by *ghani*. As a result of it, after a good deal of discussion between the Commission and the government, an amount of 6 nP as subsidy was provided for. That is how this has arisen. This is an unforeseen circumstance and, therefore, we had to come in the form of supplementary demands. Because Members of Parliament demanded that protection has to be given it was given and as a result of it this extra expenditure was incurred.

Regarding the general charges of mismanagement, I suppose it is not relevant to this item here but I would very humbly submit that to paint a picture of mismanagement is entirely wrong. The annual report of the Khadi Commission is placed before both Houses of Parliament. Occasionally it is discussed. At the time of the budget it is discussed. During the last budget I had the privilege of replying when several charges of mismanagement and accounting were made in the debate. I do not want to go over the same ground. I am sorry that at least one hon. Member painted a lurid picture where he brought in bulls and bullocks and that sort of thing. I am afraid there is no reserve forest any more for the privileged cattle, but there are certainly wild cows and wild cattle roaming about from which both human beings and cattle require protection.

The point that the hon. Member made about mismanagement has been made here earlier and it has been answered. Every year the reports will be discussed and that will be the proper time to refer to all these things. When business is done on a large scale and vouchers are issued in thousands, there may be some slips somewhere. But I would very humbly submit that since the new Chairman has come to the Khadi Commission, the accounting has been largely corrected and the arrears, which are mostly book arrears, have been accounted for. I do not say the management is perfect, but it is much better than what it was before.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So you admit that there was mismanagement and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

after Dhebarbhai was put in charge of the Commission things are improving.

Shri Kanungo: I would not say that. In the nature of operations of the Commission, there might be slips somewhere, there might be trips somewhere but, by and large, considering the size of the operations, the area of the operations, the number of people involved, the projects involved, I think the Commission could be complimented upon running the institution as it has done.

As far as the demand is concerned, I think there is every justification for passing it.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Kamath is not here. He raised many points, some of them technical. I am afraid on the technical points he is not right. He spoke about the drafting defects in the supplementary demands. Reference was made to the use of 'grants' at certain places and of 'appropriations' at other places as drafting defects. The former term, namely 'grant' is used for voted expenditure and the latter for charged expenditure. Therefore, different nomenclature is used for different types of expenditure, which is in conformity with the provisions of article 113(2) of the Constitution

He also voiced a very big point, namely, that in the Finance Commission there is no Secretary, only an officer of the status of Joint Secretary to do the work of Secretary. In fact, one of the members of the Commission is a member Secretary. There again his charge is not true.

I had to protest against certain charges, or certain other matters, which he related on the appointment of the Chairman of the Vigilance Commission. This matter was referred to before, namely, that he is not a suitable person because of certain arrears left by him as Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court. I would like to re-state that the position, as we understood it, was that while he was the Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court and had heard certain cases, he was suddenly asked to be the Governor for a period of time during which he could not dispose of those partly-heard cases. After return to his original charge, he did not stay there long because he had to retire. He has not asked for an extension so that he could dispose of the arrears. While that is the position, a few hon. Members of this House consider him unfit to be the Chairman of the Vigilance Commission. Another hon. Member said that he is not high-powered enough for that post. I am afraid in the matter of judging whether a particular person is suitable for a particular post, it happens to be the responsibility of the government. May be, hon. Members may have different ideas but so long as the Government are here, they have to take the responsibility of choosing men and, I believe, they choose men with great care. I have no doubt in my mind that my colleague, when he requested him, the present Chairman of the Vigilance Commission, to accept the post, he had done so with the full realisation of the fact that he was a person of high integrity, eminent judicial stature and worthy of an experiment that we are now thinking in the field of putting down malpractices in administration.

A question was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, who always returns to his charge.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please do not take it that I am imputing motives. Please do not misunderstand.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: When I said 'charge' I meant coming to the original statement; I did not impute any *mala fide* or even the technical sense of the word 'charge', charging another person; not so; charging means charging at a particular thing;

more or less a semi-military term. I hope my hon. friend would not think amiss when I say that the hon. Member is militarily inclined when he returned to the charge of the Monopoly Commission and the Mahala.... I could not pronounce it correctly.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: Do not forget the name even.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, I cannot pronounce it—the Mahalanobis Committee. One has nothing to do with the other. That report is not complete. One part has come and it is being examined. And if any action is to be taken directly on the suggestions of the Commission, may be, Government might do it. After that, they will place it before the Monopoly Commission. I have indicated it very clearly not only in my budget speech but subsequently thereafter that the Monopolies Commission, amongst other things, is going to draft the law. There is no law today on monopoly. We can take no action under any existing law in regard to any monopolies, whether they are good or bad, whether they should be put down or not because they have a favourable or unfavourable impact on the economy. The Commission would certainly give us a draft law so that it may be operated; the recommendations of the Committee could be immediately put into operation and in the process, no doubt, they will go on continuously investigating into the state of monopoly. That is our appreciation of the position. Therefore, in our view, the Monopoly Commission is necessary. Of course, the House can reject the demand in which case there will be no Monopoly Commission, but we have come before the House to support a proposition that we have put before the House and explained very carefully in regard to bringing into being a Monopoly Commission whose work will be multi sided—one will be to draft a law and another will be to have a precise definition of what is a monopoly which has to be treated in one way, what should be treated in another way, what should be completely put in, what should be modified and so on, because in the state of growth of this country it is not possible completely to abolish institutions and we cannot bring particular firms or companies or corporate bodies to a standstill. I would say that even in the case of another law, tax law, the new Estate Duty that has been brought up, we have to devise methods by which if an estate owns a particular company we should make arrangements with the company that the assets of the company should not be sold in this way so that some profiteer buys it and that the benefits ensuing primarily to the State and also to the parties concerned are not unduly affected. Even so, in the case of monopolies, there would be different methods to be adopted in regard to types of monopolies and that will be the duty of the Commission. The Commission would give us a law which we would enact. We can make any decision of the Commission mandatory, which is to be carried out by the people who administer the laws of the land.

My hon. friend, Shri Vidyalankar, supported the appointment of the Monopolies Commission, but at the same time he questioned the validity of the supplementary demand. My hon. friend will realise that this is a provision which has been made in the Constitution itself. One trouble with the Ministers is that they cannot foresee exactly. I do not know if in future there will be Ministers who will be having X-ray eyes and astrological faculties so that they can see what is going to happen a year ahead and provide for it in the Budget. Changes occur. Sometimes even the revised estimate does not come early enough. So, the supplementary demand is part of the existence of the parliamentary system of control over expenditure. So we cannot give it up. New services come in. If you say 'put off the beginning of a new service until the new year when you can bring it into existence along with the budget', I am afraid the Government administration will suffer.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

I might also tell the hon. members that at any rate I felt when I was sitting on the other side of the House that supplementary demand brings in more concentrated attack on Government than the general demands because they put the whole thing there and many things are not noticed. If many of the measures were not in the Budget I am sure I would have had a lot more difficulty in carrying them through in the House because there would be more speeches, more criticisms and more points to answer. So, it is not always advantageous to Members of Parliament that these should be clubbed in together with the result that unravelling of them becomes rather a difficult thing. Supplementary demand does bring the Government on the carpet much more precisely and exposes it. My hon. friend had to explain more lucidly now than he had to do at the time of the Budget with regard to the Khadi Commission. I think supplementary demand is not an unmixed evil.

Some hon. members made references which are not germane to the demand. Some mention was made about roads. The Explanatory Memorandom clearly explains why this had to come up before the House. The hon. member who is not here now questioned the appropriateness of having arbitration. Of course, if we don't have arbitration, we have to go to court. If we have to go to court, it means years. I think the appropriation in the matter of this arbitration for which we want the sanction and which is charged is imperative. We have to sanction it. The amounts involved are not very great. I do not agree with the hon. member who questioned about the motivations of the arbitrators. I think, by and large, they try to be fair. Even though we lose money, we lose it cheerfully, and not in the manner of a litigant. When a litigant losses a case, he says his lawyers did not put up his case well. When somebody says, no, the lawyer did his best, he says the Judge is a fool. When it is pointed out to him that the Judge is a wise man, the third thing he says is he is corrupt. So we cannot take this attitude. Arbitrators by and large do well. Anyway, without the costly proceedings of a court, we can settle cases by arbitration . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Less costly and less risky.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Less costly and always not unfair because the parties who are always not unfair, get a satisfaction. I think I have answered the points raised by hon. members, which are relevant to this particular demand.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I shall now put Shri Bade's cut motion.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—
>
> Demands Nos. 31, 56, 58, 85 and 145. (1).

The motion was adopted.

16.37 hrs.

†APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1964

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of

†Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2.

certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir I introduce* the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting formula were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.38½ hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) AMENDMENT BILL—*Continued.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna on the 6th May, 1964, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. S. Patil was on his legs. The time left is 2 hours.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे प्यारे नेता, स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू, के देहावसान से उत्पन्न राष्ट्रीय संकट की छाया में, लोक सभा में गहरी वेदना और शोक प्रकट करते हुए, इस बिल पर बहस बन्द हुई थी । अपने कर्तव्य के अनुसार मैं फिर से इस बिल पर अपने कुछ विचार रखता हूं ।

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाली बेघर, दुखी जनता को देख कर हमारे नेता बहुत ही दुखी होते थे । गरीब जनता का कल्याण और भला चाहते थे इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है, वह बहुत अच्छा है । मेरी राय है कि इस बिल को दिल्ली में ही नहीं वरन् सारे देश में लागू किया जाना चाहिये । सभी राज्य सरकारों को ऐसा ही बिल लाकर पुराने ऐक्ट में संशोधन करना चाहिये और गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार और सफाई किये जाने की सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार को देनी चाहिये ।

दिल्ली नगर की जनसंख्या हर साल बढ़ रही है । दिल्ली की ही नहीं सभी नगरों की जन संख्या बढ़ रही है । दिल्ली की जन संख्या जहां १९४१ में ६·१७ लाख थी वहां वह १९५१ में १७·४४ लाख हो गई और १९६१ में २६·५७ लाख हो गई । इस रेपिड इंक्रीज इन पापुलेशन से दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या चिन्ताजनक रूप धारण कर चुकी है ।

देश में ५० लाख लोग बेघर हैं । यह केवल शहरों की संख्या मैं बता रहा हूं । आवास और संस्थानों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, १९६१ की जनगणना के अनुसार ५० लाख लोगों के पास रहने के लिए कोई मकान नहीं था । इन गृहहीन व्यक्तियों में देहातों में रहने वाले गृहहीन लोगों का समावेश नहीं है । ये पचास लाख व्यक्ति शहरों में ही रहते थे । अकेले बृहत्तर बम्बई में उनकी संख्या ७६,००० है । राज्यों में सर्वाधिक गृहहीन व्यक्ति मैसूर में १०·६ प्रतिशत । इसके बाद मद्रास का नम्बर आता है । वहां पर ३.८ प्रतिशत गृहहीन व्यक्ति थे । महाराष्ट्र में २·३ प्रतिशत थे । शहरों में जैसी गन्दी बस्तियां हैं वैसी गांवों में भी हैं । गन्दी बस्तियां केवल बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है, गांवों में तथा कसबों में भी वे पाई जाती हैं । १९५८ में प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में बेघर हैं, उनके पास रहने के लिये मकान भी नहीं है । गांवों में रहने वाले नागरिक से जब पूछा जाता है कि तू कहां का रहने वाला है, तेरा घर कहां है तो वह यही कहता है कि मैं फलां गांव का रहने वाला हूं, मेरा घर नहीं है, मैं फलां फलां जगह पर रहने वाला बेघर नागरिक रहता हूं । ऐसी उनकी परिस्थिति है । देहातों में जो लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं वे वही रहते हैं जो सामाजिक तौर पर तथा आर्थिक तौर पर पिछड़े हुए होते हैं, जिनको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग कहा जाता है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I am sure, you will agree that my hon. friend, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, will feel a little more happy if there is quorum in the House for his Bill.

Mr. Depjuty-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Shri Patil may continue his speech.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : ऐसे जो लोग रहते हैं उनकी भी एक बस्ती रहती है जहां कोई सुविधा नहीं होती है । मैं नहीं जानता कि इसको हिन्दी में क्या कहते हैं लेकिन देहातों में जो महरवाडा रहता है वह देखा जाए तो गन्दी बस्ती सरीखा ही रहता है ।

गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या को अगर हल करना है तो कई इसके पहलू हैं जिन पर आपको विचार करना होगा । आपको देखना होगा कि शहरों में गन्दी बस्तियों की संख्या क्यों बढ़ती है, क्यों लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में जाकर रहना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं । मेरे खयाल से इसके तीन चार कारण हैं । पहला कारण तो यह है कि शहरों में व्यापार और उद्योग धंधे बढ़ रहे हैं । दूसरा यह कि प्रशासन के कार्यालय शहरों में केन्द्रित हो रहे हैं, तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि रोजगार अथवा

ओर जाने वालों का एक तांता लगा हुआ है और चौथा कारण यह है कि देहातों में आज भी उनकी जो बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं जैसे शुद्ध पीने के पानी की, मकान की, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की, वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । देहातों में बेघर रहने वाले बजाय वे शहरों में जाकर गन्दी बस्तियों में रहना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं । इसलिए शहरों में गन्दी बस्तियों की संख्या बढ़ती जाती है और एक बड़ा सवाल पैदा होकर हमारे सामने आकर खड़ा हो जाता है । फोर्थ आफ रूरल इंडिया बिना पानी के है । देहातों की अगर पापुलेशन को देखा जाए तो उसका चतुर्थांश ऐसा है जिसको शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिलता है । उत्तर प्रदेश का मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं ।

UP State includes 48,700 villages that have no wells and no other reliable source giving potable water.

ऐसे और भी कई उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूं लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है मैं दे नहीं रहा हूं । हमारे सामने यह सवाल आता है कि क्यों लोग इस तरह के गांवों में रहें । वे देहातों में जाना ही ज्यादा बेहतर समझते हैं । महात्मा गांधी कहते थे "गो टू विल्लेजिज़" लेकिन परिस्थितियां आज ऐसी हैं कि लोग गांवों में जाने के बजाय टाउंज़ की तरफ जा रहे हैं ।

गन्दी बस्तियों को रोकने का सवाल एक कठिन सवाल है ।

दी साइज़ आफ दी प्राब्ललैम इज़ नाट नोन ।

देहातों के लोग जो शहरों में जा रहे हैं वे कहां तक और कब तक जाते रहेंगे यह कोई नहीं कह सकता है । अगर गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या को हल करना है तो दूसरी जो समस्यायें हैं, उनको आपको पहले हल करना होगा । जब तक आपने इसको नहीं किया तब तक गांवों से शहर जाने वालों का जो कार्यक्रम है, यह चलता ही रहेगा । वास्तव में गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या जो है वह देहातों में फैली हुई बेरोज़गारी की समस्या का ही एक विकृत रूप है । देहातों के लोग शहरों में अच्छी मजदूरी की तलाश में उसके लालच में आ जाते हैं और गन्दी बस्तियों में रह कर पैसा कमाना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं । गांवों में खेती की स्थिति में सुधार लाकर ही आप इस धारा को रोकना चाहें तो नहीं रोक सकते हैं । मेरी ऐसी धारणा है कि नए नए क्षेत्रों का विकास होना चाहिये और वहां पर नए नए उद्योग खोले जाने चाहियें । गन्दी बस्तियों को रोकने का एक उपाय यह भी है कि जो लोग मजदूरी के लिये जाते हैं, उन पर रोक लगनी चाहिये । गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या को केवल इस तरह से ही हल किया जा सकता है कि आगे से मजदूरों के आगमन को रोका जाए । यही बात मैं वर्तमान में जो गन्दी बस्तियां हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं । इनकी समस्या को आप हल करें और आगे के लिये दूसरे उपाय करें । अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि एक गन्दी बस्ती को तो आप हटायेंगे और दूसरी बन जाएगी । यही आजकल हो रहा है ।

एक सोशल इकानोमिक सर्वे भारत सेवक समाज ने दिल्ली में किया था जिससे पता चला था कि ४७,५०० परिवार दिल्ली में ऐसी गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं जिनकी बड़ी कठिन समस्या है । गन्दी बस्ती सफाई और सुधार का जो कार्यक्रम है वह एक अच्छा कार्यक्रम है और इस दिशा में काफी प्रोग्रेस भी हुई है । लेकिन पैसा कम होने के कारण से प्रोग्रेस बहुत कम हो सकी है । आज का जो ऐक्ट है, उसमें कुछ त्रुटियां हैं । डिवेलेपमेंट करने के लिये किसी को अगर कहा जाता है तो आज के एक्ट के तहत तो उसको बारह महीने का समय दिया जाता है और अगर वह बारह महीने के अन्दर यह काम नहीं करता है तो उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट इसको अपने आप करवा सकती है । टेनेन्ट्स

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

के बारे में अब तक ऐसा था कि सिविल सूट लाना पड़ता था और परमिशन लेनी पड़ती थी । कई ऐसे सवाल थे जिसमें डेवेलपमेंट करने के रास्ते में अड़चनें आती थीं, कई त्रुटियां थीं । इसलिये यह बिल लाया गया जिसमें कि वह त्रुटियां खत्म हों और गवर्नमेंट को ऐसे अधिकार मिलें जिसमें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेवेलपमेंट वह कर सके ।

वैसे जो ग्रांट्स का काम है वह भी बहुत अच्छा काम है । लोकल बाडीज को इस गवर्नमेंट ने ७५ प्रतिशत तक लोन देने का निश्चय किया है और २५ प्रतिशत सबस्डिी कास्ट में जमा कर लेते हैं । इसी तरह से मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जैसे शहर के बारे में यह प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है वैसे ही देहातों की गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में यह प्रबन्ध किया जाये । गांवों में गरीब लोगों के लिये आवास की समस्या बहुत कठिन है । उनको हर साल अपने छप्पर छाने के लिये घास भी नहीं मिलती है । वे उसी तरह से बेघर पड़े रहते हैं । पानी बरसता है, धूप आती है तब भी उसी तरह से रहते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई ऐसा मौका आयेगा जब वह मकान बना सकें क्योंकि उनकी जो डेली वेजेज होती हैं या जो इअर्ली इनकम होती है उसमें उनका पेट भी नहीं भरता, मकान के कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिये पैसा कहां से आयेगा । इसलिये गांवों में मकान बनाने के लिये भी कोई स्कीम तैयार करनी पड़ेगी । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्लैनिंग कमीशन ने रूरल हाउसिंग के बारे में, आवास के बारे में कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया । मैं आपकी मार्फत माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट करता हूं कि जो बिल वे लाये हैं उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन कहता हूं कि जैसा बिल वह इस समय लाये हैं वैसा बिल उनको सारे देश के लिये लाना चाहिये । इस समय उनके कंट्रोल में जो स्थान हैं उन्हींके लिये यह बिल आया है राज्यों में भी आज जो क्षेत्र इस तरह के हैं उनके लिये भी ऐसा कानून लाने की सिफारिश उनको करनी चाहिये ।

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I at the outset compliment the Minister for the good work that he has been doing? But the Bill, in my opinion, is not comprehensive enough and to just amend the Bill in a manner in which it has been done will not really suffice. I feel that a much more comprehensive Bill should have been brought in so that this menace of slums is dealt with strongly. This brings to my mind what our revered leader the late Panditji had said. He remarked one day that cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Kanpur were so full of slums that we will do well by taking the cue from Ahmedabad where slums were very few in number. This came from the lips of a very great man. Amongst the many great things that he has done, this was one of his innermost wishes that the slums in India should disappear. Along with other things that he had in him, he had secularism as number one and then non-alignment similar to our great Mahatma who said, truth and nonviolence was his creed. It is upto us to follow the lead that he gave and I am quite sure the captain who has succeeded him will have the cooperation of everyone in carrying out the wishes of that great leader.

These slums, as you know, are a great slur on our country particularly when we find foreign visitors coming here, and when they see these slums, they go back with the impression that India is a medieval country where even the elementary things are not looked after. In the case of Delhi, there is a very fine Nursing Home and just on the side of the Nursing Home there are slums. If one looks at the slums from the Nursing Home itself and keeps the windows open, one is likely to get any infec-

also harbour criminals. I feel that a census should be taken of those who live in those miserable conditions. Their *bona fides* must be gone into. I am not suggesting that all those who live there are bad people but they do have criminals amongst them. So, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister—I know that it is not going to be an ordinary task or an easy one for him to do—that he should take a census on an all-India basis and find out from those individuals, men, women and children, whether they have any employment, whether they belong to any offices or factories or any such thing like the mills, etc. so that you get to know the *bona fides* of those individuals and after that you can deal with them. That is why I say this Bill is not comprehensive enough.

I feel that the Government should acquire these slums and rehabilitate those persons, build small tenements for them and also charge them a minimum rent provided one is sure that the man is really employed and is working and is not a loafer in the city. In the past, slums, were not known in the villages. They were far more clean. But the slums have come to stay in big cities because factories and big companies are functioning there. So, it would be in the interest of the country also that in our future set-up we should have our factories and large concerns in other parts of the country. That will be one way of preventing the growth of slums.

In the report I found that the estimate made by Mr. Sen was in the region of Rs. 2000 crores for doing away with these slums which, I think, in view of the many urgent problems that we have in this country, might be given priority so that this is dealt with properly and at least Rs. 200 crores per year may be set aside for this purpose and ultimately in the course of ten years or so the slum menace may disappear. I would only say 'may' because it is so big and so vast a problem that it is not an easy problem to tackle. My sympathy is with the Minister who has also had a very difficult task of rehabilitating migrants from Pakistan and those who have come over to Dandakaranaya.

One of the causes for these slums is also partly due to our own fault. We have allowed the prices of various commodities to go up. The cost of living has gone up and naturally the poor people who cannot get a roof or get a khatia to sleep must naturally go on building these slums and live in such a condition that it breaks one's heart.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the hon. Member require more time?

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Yes. I would like to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till tomorrow.

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 3, 1964/Jyaistha 13, 1886 (Saka).

G.M.GIPND—LS II—770 (Ai) LSD—15-6-64—967.